

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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## IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

The following report of the joint committee of the legislature of Massachusetts, has been accepted in the two branches. It embraces a constitutional principle of vital interest to the existence of the United States, and cannot be read but with the liveliest feelings of solicitude for the perpetuation of those blessings which the heroes and sages of the revolution had in view, when they formed the grand Confederation of the States.

The committee appointed to consider, "so much of His Excellency's speech as relates to an extension of territorial limits," and forming new States without the territorial limits of the United States.

That they have considered the subject committed to their investigation with the attention and solicitude, which its nature and importance demand. On the one side, they have been careful to give the full weight to all the obligations, which are due from the people of Massachusetts to the people of the United States; as resulting from the federal compact. On the other, it has been their study not to forget the duties, which a powerful and independent state owes to itself and posterity; and on occasions, when great constitutional principles are deliberately violated. On occasions of this kind, in the opinion of your committee the duty of a people is as plain, as it is imperative. The beginnings of manifest usurpations are never to be neglected; since silence on the part of the people is, always, taken as acquiescence by the advocates of usurpation. What power seizes, without right, to-day, it holds to-morrow, by precedent; and the day after, by prescription. A wise people, therefore, will always canvass every new pretension of power at the threshold; being assured that the liberties of a people have nothing to fear from vigilance, and every thing to lose from apathy. Nor, in the opinion of your committee, will a wise people refrain from such an examination because the nature of the usurpation or the circumstances of the period, may, in the judgment of some, render farther measures timely. Much is gained to liberty, by a distinct assertion of the constitutional principles on which it rests. And a people may lose by being ignorant of their rights, but never by understanding them.

In entering upon this investigation, your committee have not omitted to consider the reasons for present acquiescence, in violations of the constitution, drawn from the particular embarrassments, resulting from the war, and the encouragements, which the enemy may receive from any evidence of discontent, at the present moment, among the States; or among the people. They have given this suggestion all the attention it appeared to merit. But their opinion, this objection has less weight, inasmuch as the particular subject of animadversion is independent, altogether, of the principles of the war; so far as this principle is known. Besides, it would be little else than a bounty on foreign usurpations, should it find a shield, or a sanction. Your committee have given this consideration the less importance from the fact, that they entertain, that the American people may have peace, whenever the administration of the general government shall seek it, with a sincere disposition for its attainment.

As your committee have deemed their duty not to be restrained by any temporary considerations, from a deliberate and public examination of the subject submitted to their inquiry, so, also, they have not been disposed to connect the great constitutional question with the transient calamities of the day, from which it is, in their opinion, very apparently, distinguished, both

in its cause and its consequences. In the view, therefore, they are about to present of this great constitutional question, they have confined themselves, strictly, to topics and arguments drawn from the terms of the Constitution, and the history of the period, at which it was adopted; and with a reference to fulfil their duty to their country, and posterity, by a distinct avowal of their opinions and the grounds of them, with the hope limiting the farther progress of the evil, rather than any expectation of immediate relief, during the continuance of the existing influence in the national administration.

The question touching the admission into the Union, of States created in territories, lying without the ancient limits of the U. S., has been considered, by your committee, in relation to constitutional principles and political consequences. By an act of the Congress of the U. S. passed the 8th day of April, 1812, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union and to extend the laws of the U. S. to the said State," the said State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States. This act was, in the opinion of your committee, a manifest usurpation by the Congress of the United States of a power not granted to that body by the federal Constitution.—The State of Louisiana was formed, in countries situated beyond the limits of the old U. States; according as those limits were established by the treaty of Paris, commonly called the treaty of peace, in the year 1783, and as they existed, at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal Constitution. And the position, which your committee undertake to maintain is this, that the Constitution of the U. States did not invest Congress with the power to admit into the Union, States, created in territories, not included within the limits of the U. States, as they existed at the peace of 1783, and at the formation and adoption of the Constitution. Your committee are thus particular in stating with precision, the constitutional ground which they maintain, because the doctrine here asserted has been confounded sometimes artfully, sometimes negligently, with the questions, which have arisen concerning the admission of Kentucky, Vermont, Ohio; or which may arise, on the admission of new States, to be created in the Michigan, Indiana or Illinois territories. With none of which has the question now under consideration any affinity. These last mentioned states and territories all lie within the old limits of the United States, as settled by the treaty of Peace, and as existing at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal constitution. Now the State of Louisiana lies without those limits; and on this distinction the whole question of constitutional right depends. The power, assumed by congress in passing this act for the admission of Louisiana, if acquiesced in is plainly a power to admit new States into this Union, at their discretion, without limit of place or country. Not only new States may be carved out of the boundless regions of Louisiana; but the whole extent of South America, indeed of the globe is a sphere, within which it may operate without check or controul, and with no other limit than such as congress may choose to impose on its own discretion.

Your committee have in vain, looked for any clause in the constitution of the U. States granting such a power. In the first place, the parties associating are declared to be the people of the U. S. & the objects of the association are stated to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Your committee deem themselves authorized to assert without fear of contradiction, that by the terms "the people of the United States," "ourselves and our posterity," were intended the people inhabiting and who should inhabit the States and territories lying within the limits of the United States, as they were

established by the treaty of 1783; and as they existed at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal constitution; & that none of the terms of the Constitution indicate the idea that foreign states or kingdoms, or new states, created in their territories, could be admitted into a participation of its privileges.

Indeed, it is not pretended as your committee understand, by the advocates of this usurpation, that it has any colour of justification, in the terms of the constitution, unless it be in the third section, of its fourth article. The tenor of which is as follows:

Sec. 3.—"New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; or any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or part of states, without the constant assent of the Legislatures of the states concerned as well as the congress."

"The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property, belonging to the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state."

Upon this section, your committee observe that, without reference to the known condition of the United States, and the history of the times when the constitution was adopted, if the terms of this section be alone considered and examined by those rigid and approved rules of construction, recognized on similar occasions & relative to other instruments, the terms do not authorize the power, which has been assumed, but, on the contrary, do strongly and almost necessarily, imply that no power was granted to admit states, created in territories without the limits of the old U. States.

The section contains the grant of an authority and expresses certain limitations to that grant. The first clause of the section "new states may be admitted by the congress into the union" is indeed, very broad and comprehensive; and had there been no objects, within the old boundaries of the United States sufficient to exhaust the whole force of the terms, some doubt might result upon the subject. Yet even, in such case it would seem incredible that an association of states, forming a constitution for purposes exclusively their own, should transfer the power to congress of admitting, at will, into a participation of their rights and privileges, any state, or kingdom in any part of the globe, without expressing any limitation to the exercise of a power, in its nature, so great and critical.

Happily, however, we are not reduced to the necessity of supposing such an absurdity. The fact is notorious and undeniable, that the terms relative to the admission of New States had objects, within the limits of the old United States, sufficient to exhaust the full force of those terms, so that there is no necessity to resort to the creation of states, without the ancient limits, in order to give efficacy to them.—On the contrary, every limitation of this power, contained in this section shows, that no other operation of it was contemplated, except within the old limits of the United States.—These limitations are relative to states formed, or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; to states formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states; to the disposal and regulation of the territory, or property of the United States; to a reservation in favor of any claims of the United States; or any particular state.

Now it is to be believed, that a power to create and admit states, beyond the ancient boundaries of the United States was granted to Congress, absolutely without any limits, while the comparatively unimportant power of creating states, within the ancient boundaries is guarded by so many and so strict limitations? Had the admission of new states, to be formed in countries, then the parts of foreign and distant kingdoms, been contemplated, would not some terms have indicated the

conditions, the principles or occasions, on which such annexation of a mass of foreigners, with their territories should take place? In the opinion of your committee the entire absence of any such restriction is, of itself conclusive evidence that such admission of foreign countries, far from being contemplated, was not so much as even considered possible, by the framers of the constitution, or by the people at the time of its adoption.

The situation of the U. S. and the history of the times, when the constitution was adopted, strongly corroborate this idea; indeed, in the opinion of your committee render it so absolutely demonstrable as to amount in their minds to certainty.

Such was the situation of the U. S. at the time of the adoption of the constitution, that the admission of new states, in countries beyond the limits of the old U. S. does not appear to have been contemplated as an event probable, or even possible. On the contrary, the writings of the various meetings and conventions, assembled for the purpose of considering the constitution, show, that the extent of the U. S. even within its ancient limits was one of the principal objections to the practicability of the proposed constitution, within those limits. Your committee have in vain sought in the history of the discussion, of that period, for the expression of any opinion, either by way of reason in favour or against the constitution, that by any possibility it might be susceptible of that construction of late given to it, and to which they object. The idea does not seem to have entered into the mind of any one that it was possible that such a construction could be given and for the reason above suggested, that the extent of the country as at that time existing, was urged, and admitted on all sides to be one of the most forcible objections to the practicability of the experiment.

It is well known that to secure the union of the thirteen primitive states, and the advantages thence resulting were the main objects of the federal constitution. To this was added the design of admitting such other states as might arise in their own bosoms, or in territories included within the general limits of the old United States. By the proceedings of the old Congress, subsequent to the peace of 1783, it appears, that it was in contemplation to create and admit states, within the limits of the old U. States, and not included within the particular boundaries of any state. But it appears no where, that subsequent to the peace of 1783, the admission of states, beyond the limits then established was ever either proposed or publicly contemplated.

Now it is very apparent to your committee, that the power to admit states, created in territories, beyond the limits of the old United States is one of the most critical and important, whether we consider its nature or its consequences. It is, in truth, nothing less than the power to create in foreign countries new political sovereignties, and to divest the old United States of a proportion of their political sovereignty, in favour of such foreigners. It is a power, which, in the opinion of your committee, no wise people ever would have delegated, and which they are persuaded the people of the United States, and certainly the people of Massachusetts, never did delegate. The proportion of the political weight of each foreign state, composing this union, depends upon the number of the states, which have a voice under the compact. This number the constitution permits congress to multiply at pleasure, within the limits of the original states, observing only the express limitations in the constitution. To pass these limitations, and admit states beyond the ancient boundaries, is, in the opinion of your committee, an usurpation, as dangerous as it is manifest; in as much as these exterior states, after being admitted on an equal footing with the original states, may, as they multiply, certainly will become in fact, the arbiters of the

destinies of the nation, by availing themselves of the contrary of interests and views which in such a confederacy of states, necessarily arise, they hold the balance among the respective parties, and govern the states constitutionally composing the union, by throwing their weight into whatever scale is most conformable to the ambition or projects of such foreign states.

Your committee cannot, therefore, but look with extreme regret and reprobation upon the admission of the territory of Louisiana to an equal footing with the original and constitutionally admitted states; and they cannot but consider the principle asserted by this admission as an usurpation of power, portending the most serious consequences to the perpetuation of this union, and the liberties of the American people.

Although the character of this usurpation and its ultimate consequences ought, naturally to excite an extreme degree of alarm in this quarter of the country, as it indicates that new and unconstitutional arbiters, remote from interests and ignorant of them, are admitted into the Union, yet the nature of the remedy is, in the opinion of your committee, a subject of much more difficulty than the certainty of the mischief. On the one hand, it is the duty of a free and wise people to meet encroachments upon the principles of their constitution in their first beginnings, and to give no sanction to the continuance or repetition of such violations, by tameness or acquiescence. On the other hand, they are sensible that the people of Massachusetts, oppressed by the burthen of an unjust and unnecessary war, are at this moment naturally, more solicitous about instant relief from existing sufferings, than about the distant consequences of political usurpation. Nevertheless, in the opinion of your committee, the legislature of Massachusetts owe it to themselves, to the people of this state and to future generations, to make an open and distinct avowal of their sentiments upon this topic, to the end that no sanction may appear to be derived from their silence; and also that other states may be led to consider this intrusion of a foreign state into our confederacy, under this usurped authority, in a constitutional point of view, as well as in its consequences; and that thereby a concurrence of sentiment, and a coincidence of councils may result; whence alone can be hoped a termination of this usurpation, and of the evils, which are apparently about to flow from it.

Your committee therefore propose for the adoption of the legislature the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the sense of this legislature, that the admission into the union, of states, created in countries not comprehended within the original limits of the United States is not authorised by the letter, or the spirit of the federal constitution.

Resolved, That it is the interest and duty of the people of Massachusetts to oppose the admission of such states into the union, as a measure tending to the dissolution of the confederacy.

Resolved, That the act passed the 8th day of April, 1812, entitled, "An act for the admission of the state of Louisiana into the union and to extend the laws of the United States to the said State" is a violation of the constitution of the U. States; and that the senators of this state in Congress be instructed, and the representatives thereof requested, to use their utmost endeavours to obtain a repeal of the same.

Resolved, That the secretary of this commonwealth be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in the congress of the United States.

By order,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT.

In consequence of ill-health, declines being considered a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

June 24. 2



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOIS, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1813.

It is a fact well established, that instead of thirty-eight millions of dollars, which were appropriated by government for carrying on the war last year, the sum of seventy-five millions has already been expended.

Although the loan of sixteen millions, and the full amount of treasury notes should be received into the treasury, there will not be a sum sufficient to meet the expenditures of government longer than about the 5th of July. Such being the situation of our finances, and such the enormous sums necessary to meet the expenses already incurred by government, and which are daily accumulating, it is very difficult to mark out any mode by which Mr. Madison can proceed with his hostile measures. Even should the taxes be laid, of which there appears at this time to be much doubt, they could not be collected to be of any advantage before some time in the year of 1815, and money must be had, or the wheels of government must stop. Now, let the warmest friends of administration look around upon the deplorable condition to which they have reduced the country, and ask themselves, if the object of the contest will afford any compensation for the sacrifices made to obtain it? It is well known that the only way by which Gallatin was enabled to contract for the last loan, was by giving the most solemn assurances to contractors, that a peace would be made in the course of the summer. If there are no prospects of peace, it is not at all likely that loans can be obtained again in the same way, and particularly when nothing is pledged for paying the interest or redeeming the principal. No loans, however, have yet been appropriated, and unless money can be procured in this way, government must stop paying their troops, as well as ruin many of its military contractors. In almost every section of the country, contracts to a large amount have been made by these agents of government, which yet remain unpaid, and there is not even a possibility for these engagements to be complied with, if they are compelled to rely on the resources of government to meet them. This picture of the pecuniary situation of our country, is not fiction but fact—and let but a few months elapse and many who have been fed from an overflowing treasury, will realize it to their sorrow. The army, which has so often experienced the incapacity of administration to direct it, will soon find their inability to pay it, and the same old scene of speculation on soldier's certificates, which was witnessed soon after the revolution, will in all probability be acted over again—No logic is so powerful, or can produce such conviction on the people of this country, as oppression and injustice; and when they are released by government the small pitance which their laborious services demand, those who have embarked in this war, will then be satisfied that they have been under a wrong impression respecting those men whom a wrong founded confidence had placed at the head of our affairs.

At a numerous meeting of the voters of the First Election District of Anne Arundel County, convened in pursuance of public notice, at Capt. Joseph Watkins's store house, on Saturday the 26th June, 1813, Colonel Mercer, Mr. Maxey, Captain Franklin, J. McConey, Esq. Wm. Stuart, Esq. and Major Brocken, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the majority of the meeting on the present situation of public affairs; who, having retired for the purpose, prepared and reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this meeting view, with the deepest concern and regret, those measures of the General Government, which have eventuated in a war with that nation of the world which can do us most injury, with whom we have the strongest inducements to cultivate friendly relations; and at an awful and imprudent period, when public war and individual proscription, were desolating the fairest portions of the earth. We believe that this war was unnecessary, and precipitately declared, as subsequent events have proved; that a few days delay would have removed

the greatest if not the only cause of complaint, the British Orders in Council; that the remaining cause since promulgated, the impressment of seamen from our merchant vessels, limited and confined as it has been (by the British acts and declarations) to their own subjects, is not, in our opinion, sufficient cause to justify a risk of the happiness and prosperity we enjoyed, and that to encounter all the evils and calamities we are at present exposed to, in order to shelter and protect British deserters from the claims of their own government, is still more unjust to ourselves than to the nation we contend with.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the united energies of our fellow-citizens of this county, without distinction of party, should be invited to co-operate in measures to terminate a war, that imprudently commenced, and without due preparation has been marked in its progress by a series of afflicting disasters, and an useless and disgraceful waste of blood and treasure.

Resolved, That for the above purposes, a committee should be appointed to correspond with any similar committees that may be appointed by the other districts of the county, to promote the election of delegates, who will pledge themselves to exert all constitutional means of procuring an honourable peace, and a restoration of the blessings of commerce.

Which resolutions being fully discussed before the meeting, a question was thereon taken, and they were passed by a majority so very decided as to preclude a wish, on the part of the minority, to ascertain the respective numbers. The same committee were then appointed to carry into effect the purposes of the last resolution.

After the committee mentioned above had reported their resolutions, and they had been accepted by a very large majority of those who attended the meeting, Mr. Maxey rose, and addressed them in a lucid and eloquent speech, portraying the calamities resulting from a preposterous war, as well as the juggling which first produced it. Gen. Osborn Williams, having some objection to the resolutions, mounted the rostrum, to express his sentiments on the subjects under discussion; but unfortunately grounded on two points, which above all others he should have carefully avoided. To those acquainted with this gentleman, it is wholly unnecessary to mention the effect or beauties of his speech, for they all consist in the manner of his delivery. Mr. Heath then, at the earnest request of many who attended this meeting, addressed them in a speech of some considerable length, in a forcible and argumentative manner, upon the unfortunate condition to which a misguided policy had involved our once flourishing and happy country. He was followed by Colonel Mercer, in a strain of that popular eloquence for which he has been so justly celebrated. Although debilitated by sickness, he seemed to feel it his duty to yield to the solicitations of his friends, and they soon found how easily their attention could be riveted by the magic of his oratory. He charmed into silence those of his opponents, by a luminous, and at the same time awful representation of our political affairs, until they appeared almost convinced by the justness of his remarks. Had they not been blinded by the same obstinacy which characterises bigots in politics, as well as in religion, they must have been compelled to acknowledge the correctness of the picture which, with the power of an artist, he painted to their imaginations.

Every thing was conducted with the greatest propriety, and it is sincerely to be wished, that a judicious selection of candidates, advocates of peace, may be made, to represent the county in the next general assembly; and that every constitutional effort will be made to oppose the mad career of administration, and restore our country once more to that delightful state, when the "busy hum of industry" was heard in every street of our cities, and the whole country wore the cheering aspect of peace and happiness.

When almost every day brings to our ears the unwelcome intelligence of some new disaster, it would ill become Americans, who husband with attention the liberties of their country, to suffer one of their heroes to sink into the grave, without dropping the tear of regret, which is due to his memory. But for

our naval commanders, the history of our country at this particular epoch, would exhibit little else than disasters of the most mortifying nature. While we applaud their brilliant achievements and view with admiration the glory which has marked their career, we are forced, with reluctance, to dwell on the recent misfortune of the Chesapeake, in which the noble Lawrence fell!! He early sacrificed the sweets of domestic happiness to embark in the service of his country, and now he is dead, gratitude should yield the willing tribute to his valour, and pour forth her oblations at the tomb which contains the heroes ashes. Eminent alike in naval science and private virtues, he was an ornament to the station which he held. But cut off in the vigour of his days, he has gone down to the silent mansions of death, shrouded with the flag under which he fought. In his death, his wife has to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband, his children a tender parent, the navy a strenuous advocate, and his country one of her boldest sons. Although clouds appeared at one time collecting to eclipse his merit, yet he blazed forth in the political firmament as a star of the first magnitude, dazzling every eye with the effulgence of his glory. He fell at a moment when establishing, beyond cavil, the correctness of his favourite doctrine, and giving to the world another convincing proof of the necessity of maritime measures for the protection of maritime rights.

This has been so often illustrated by practical experiments, that it has completely overthrown the theories of sophists, and silenced all clamour respecting such an establishment. As long as virtue is a passport to esteem, so long shall the noble and generous LAWRENCE live in the recollection of his countrymen. And when at some future period, a naval monument may be reared by the wisdom of our republic, to commemorate the brilliant triumphs of our illustrious heroes, his victory over the Peacock will add lustre to his name, notwithstanding the subsequent event which lost us the Chesapeake.

## For the Maryland Gazette.

I send you a paper containing the speech of the Hon. A. C. Hanson, in reply to Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, upon the resolutions of Mr. Webster, for requesting information of the president concerning the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. This is the most important subject that has been or can be brought before Congress during this session; because if that decree had been bona fide published, and communicated to our government at the time of its date, the ruinous and ill managed war, in which we are engaged, would not have been declared. It is important too, as it regards the honour of our government. The French Emperor says, through his minister Bassano, that this repeal was communicated to our charge d'affaires in Paris, at the time of its date, April 1811. Our president, however, did not lay it before Congress, till more than a year afterwards, when we were already at war with England for her orders in council; which orders would have been revoked in time to have prevented war, if the French repeal had been communicated to the British government in the year it bears date. Either the French Emperor has been guilty of the baseness of a formal official falsehood, or our president has betrayed the high trust reposed in him by the people. Every American must or ought to feel deeply interested in having an investigation made and the whole truth discovered.

To effect this object the enclosed speech was delivered. The ability and clearness of the argument, left no doubt of the necessity of the investigation, while the keenness of the invective, caused the member who had just been speaking to prevent the disclosure of the truth, to writhe and sweat as if thorns of fire had composed his seat. The public ought to be congratulated upon the acquisition in such perilous times, of talents like Mr. Hanson's, united with a fixed resolution to perform his duty faithfully at all hazards; and a personal intrepidity which nothing can appal. He has already, on several occasions, besides the present, afforded proofs of his great abilities in a display of eloquence, which, while it has gratified the expectation of his most sanguine friends, has extorted the reluctant applause of his most bitter political enemies. His constituents, in particular, cannot but be flattered by the result of their enlightened choice, which does so much honour to their discernment, and has reflected lustre upon the new session of the U. S. Congress. That there will be thrown back on them

selves, and must daily draw closer the ties of attachment which now bind them to Mr. Hanson. May a complete restoration of his health, shaken to its base by his sufferings in the cause of liberty, long assure to them the honour of conferring the benefit of such a representative upon the United States.

Nothing can be better calculated, than the enclosed speech, to rouse the attention of our fellow-citizens to a consideration of the true causes of the unhappy war in which we are engaged. By publishing it in your able and extensively circulated journal, you will confer an obligation on

## A SUBSCRIBER.

## MR. HANSON'S SECOND SPEECH ON MR. WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS.

A motion being made for an indefinite postponement, Mr. HANSON rose in reply to Mr. GRUNDY.

He would again ask the attention of the house as long as his strength would enable him to keep the floor, whilst he set forth those views which directed his mind upon the present enquiry. He equally regretted that gentlemen should have dipped so deeply into the documents connected with this very plain and simple question under discussion, and the necessity he was under of replying, in a particular manner, to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy). The assertions made by that gentleman, the sentiments he uttered, and the monstrous doctrines he advanced, rendered such a reply unavoidable, if indeed he could ever be disposed to avoid doing his duty. Desirous as he had been from the beginning, to confine the discussion within its proper metes and bounds, with the hope of having presented to the people a simple, plain proposition, he would not have suffered himself to be led into a tedious investigation, but that it seemed altogether fitting for him to reply to the member from Tennessee.

One of Mr. Hanson's reasons for avoiding the course pursued in the debate of opening upon the house a deluge of documentary evidence was if possible to deprive gentlemen, like the member from Tennessee, of an opportunity to display the lawyer-like dexterity, & a characteristic skill and cunning, for which he understood the member stood unrivalled and pre-eminent in the highly civilized, polished and refined state which honored the house with his presence here. As it was, however, Mr. H. did not regret the course that had been taken, because it had been the means of placing the gentleman from Tennessee in the light Mr. H. was most pleased to behold him—of exhibiting him in those native colors dressed in which he would be best recognized by those who best knew him—of displaying him in his true character, of a bitter reviler of one of the great parties in this country and the apostle of France.

Here the Speaker called to order; saying, the gentleman from Maryland could not proceed in such a course of argument—that the epithet "cunning" was not proper to be applied to a member of that house, still more was it out of order to use the words "apostle of France."

Mr. Hanson asked if the same latitude of debate allowed to the gentleman from Tennessee would not be extended to him. The Speaker replied "certainly" If it is not, said Mr. H. I must get at the gentleman in some other way—in the course of the argument. Mr. Grundy rose to explain—Mr. H. said he had the floor and meant to keep it; there would be an opportunity to reply.

Mr. Hanson proceeded—It struck me, Mr. Speaker, with considerable force, and I have no doubt other gentlemen on this floor thought it not less remarkable, that although the enquiry embraced in the resolutions related exclusively to the perfidy and falsehood of the French government presuming innocence at home, after occupying the floor full one hour by the clock, during which time innumerable innuendoes were made when not one fact could be substantiated, the gentleman has not uttered one word of reproach, has not suffered a breath of imputation to escape his lips against this France. On the contrary, in the breath that he impugns the principles and arraigns the patriotism of the best and wisest men that adorn our country, he himself seeks to shroud and smooth over the enormities of the French government.

The gentleman spoke of our laboring in our new vocation to sow distrust among the people, and to throw obstructions in the way of administration, thus weakening the arm of our own government & strengthening

Mr. H. had before spoken at some length upon the question, whether Mr. Calhoun's motion, to strike out from the first resolution, the words "by whom and in what manner,"

that of the enemy. If any gentleman will only turn his eyes towards France, amidst his own heart, if he will look at home, he may come to the conclusion, that our new vocation is at least as praise worthy and honorable as his old vocation. If I am mistaken, sir, this is the very opinion of a gentleman, who, during the session, went about beating up for arms and enlisting recruits, crying out, follow me ye of stout hearts, let the faint hearted now leave us. That gentleman, Mr. Speaker (pointing to Mr. Grundy) it should be known, can set examples in addition of this house, which, I confess, would require a very stout heart to imitate, which, with perfect honesty might be shunned, nor should that heart be denigrated as faint which should pause, palpitate and shudder at the bare idea of such a vocation. The gentleman may have in his vocation without danger of interruption from me in his side or pursuits. But who are the friends of "the fast anchored ship" (and I hope she will long remain anchored; I trust in God, she will not be loosed from her moorings, at least until the Colossal power of France is at an end—we have nothing to disguise or conceal upon this subject) that he accuses of weakening the arm of government and aiding the enemy?—Thank you, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. gentleman alluded to would suffer by a comparison of public and private virtues with the member from Tennessee.

I will not do irreverence to the hairs of the venerable and exalted characters (pointing to Col. Pickens, just before him, and naming also Judge Benson and Col. Stens) whose lives have been dedicated to the service of their country—in whose bosoms the flame of patriotism still burns bright, and cannot be extinguished by the snows of age—I will not disparage their fair virtues by any such comparison. No, sir, the reputation of the modern political excellence and moral worth that we delight to honor, rests upon a base of adamant. They are lifted high up above the reach of obloquy or crimination from that quarter.

The gentleman in his zeal to cast odious aspersions upon the friends of peace, has said, the hon. gentleman from New-York (Mr. Grundy) "out-Herods Herod," out-Callegears Lord Castlereagh," when by his own exhibition, the gentleman from Tennessee out-Boddad's Boddadil, and out-Bassano's Bassano. At the same time he loudly called on the hon. gentleman from New Hampshire, no longer to support the resolutions by proxy, when he himself was made a mouth-piece by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun.)

The gentleman charges the majority with being the cause of the war, said Mr. H. Did he mean to say that they had been laughed or ridiculed into the measure? This was paying a left-handed compliment to the understanding, and to the political attributes of the men that rule the country, as well as to their own sense and judgment. The truth was, they had waded so far, it was better to go on than turn back. They had so completely committed themselves in their bullying system, their policy of addressing themselves to the fears of England, that according to their own misconceived notions of consistency and honor they were obliged to go on, all retreat being cut off—no avenue being left open for escape. Mr. H. then spoke of a self created committee of Congressmen who called on Mr. President, and required him to send the house a message recommending war. He said, the first demand was unsuccessful, but the second succeeded, when he was given to understand, that his re-election depended upon his recommending war at once. Mr. H. inveighed in strong terms against such a state of things, when a Presidential election was made to depend upon a recommendation of war.

In answer to the doctrine of moral treason, Mr. H. spoke of the Western insurrection, and contemned the conduct of federalists, with that of the democrats also. Altho' groaning and sweating under the pressure of the privations & afflictions induced by an unrighteous and wasteful war, they had not combined to rebel against the government, and point their bayonets against their own country. The gentleman spoke of our laboring in our new vocation to sow distrust among the people, and to throw obstructions in the way of administration, thus weakening the arm of our own government & strengthening

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been the very soul of the go-  
vernment for many years past, and  
was now sent to Russia, to intrigue  
on the continent of Europe. After  
speaking of the conduct of the pre-  
sident during the French war, he  
again assailed the slavish  
Asiatic doctrines advocated as a  
means of carrying on the war. None  
but a helot or a serf could harbor in  
his bosom such hideous deformed  
principles, and he who did entertain  
them was unworthy of being a mem-  
ber of a free community, much less  
of having a seat on this floor. He  
had not the patience or philosophy  
to treat this subject as it might be  
treated by others. Even in the dis-  
trict he represented, distinguished  
as it was for lofty and correct senti-  
ments, some men of reputed sense  
were so borne down by clamor or  
terrified by the threatening aspect  
of affairs, as actually to ask the  
opinion of a lawyer, how far it was  
lawful to oppose war, now that it  
was declared. Such was the indus-  
try and success with which the doc-  
trine of moral treason, passive obedi-  
ence and non-resistance was dis-  
seminated, wherever agents could  
be found base enough to do such  
jobs for their employers.

There was no way of terminating  
this war, if the house, who held the  
purse strings of the nation, would  
grant the supplies to carry it on.  
The house owed all its importance  
and authority to the power of the  
purse. They alone held the purse  
strings of the nation. To this fea-  
ture of the constitution, they should  
cling as the floating plank on the o-  
cean—as the rock of their salvation.  
It was in the power of the house to  
terminate this bloody and disastrous  
contest with a nation willing to be  
at peace with us, and that man was  
morally guilty of treason, who  
would furnish the means of ruining  
this country under the impressions  
entertained by the minority of this  
war. With the conviction written  
on his mind in strong and indelible  
characters, Mr. H. would feel like  
a traitor, if he aided in supplying  
the means to bring the republic to a  
premature but inevitable fate, if the  
war was continued another year, of  
which there could be no doubt, as  
at the actions and the hearty  
wishes of the dominant party and  
their leaders were a criterion to  
judge by.

Mr. H. said, that nothing but the  
most perseverant and patriotic  
point, perseverance and patriotism  
of the federal party, had saved the  
union so long from falling into the  
hands of France. They cleaved cloven  
and closer to the country as her  
danger increased. But for their un-  
conquerable attachment to liberty,  
their ardent and unintermitting ex-  
orts to save the nation, from the  
pest of all sublimity miseries,  
years ago we should have fallen in-  
to the snare set for us by the fel-  
low traitors of nations. By a slow but  
sure process, said he, has the exist-  
ing state of intense suffering, alarm,  
discontent and danger been brought  
on this people. As direct and as  
constant as the vane upon the steer-  
ing points to the quarter whence the  
wind blows, and shifts with every  
verse breeze, as faithfully as the  
vane designates the north, have the  
measures of the present incum-  
ent of the palace, and his prede-  
cessor and predecessor pointed to this  
day. True they had occasionally  
shifted and shifted their measures in  
order of form as circumstances re-  
quired—now relaxing, now bracing  
and invigorating their system—but  
the political barometer never de-  
viated us. The state-vane always  
showed whether the wind set from  
Monticello or Gallia's shore, which  
the weather-wise considered  
one and the same thing, in regard  
to the effect upon the political sea-  
son. Yes sir, said he, as regularly  
as the compass and the Heavens  
indicated the great mariner Cook  
round the globe, and the breeze  
pelled his bark along, have the  
dominating minds of the ruling  
party, driven on by headstrong pas-  
sion, have the master magicians be-  
come, so beautifully dis-  
tinguished, to amuse the eye and divert the  
sight, conducted this deluded  
people like the alluring night lamp,  
in swamps, through briars, thick-  
ets and quagmires. But, to foretell  
the disastrous events that  
were passed in review before us, in  
our long unbroken funeral  
procession, betrayed a discompo-  
sed imagination. A peculiar propensity  
to be perceived in all our spec-  
tacles, and a treacherous excite-  
ment of false alarms was charged  
on those who forebaw and were  
a far-fetched abortion and disgrace  
to the transcendent schemes of  
the grandest and grandest  
theatricals in the disordered brain

of their authors. Indeed, whoever  
had the hardihood to venture a pre-  
diction of miscarriage, was assailed  
with the ready argument of minions  
and pensioners—the cry of tory was  
thrown into his face like a bowl of  
cold water. The lamp post, the  
guillotine, or the gallows, was a pu-  
nishment scarcely ignominious en-  
ough for the man who dare oppose  
this most righteous, honorable and  
profitable war!

Mr. H. here proceeded to shew,  
that the war had no other founda-  
tion but a false and mistaken data—  
in a word that it was bottomed on a  
falsehood, and therefore the minor-  
ity should not be strung up as moral  
traitors, or have their throats cut  
for opposing it in a constitutional  
way—unlike the opposers of the  
French war of '98, the only way in  
which it had been opposed, and he  
hoped would continue to be opposed,  
with a zeal and constancy commens-  
urate with the great and salutary  
objects to be attained.

He began with the celebrated  
"triangular report" as it was called  
of 1808, which assumed the alterna-  
tive of war, embargo or submission,  
declaring that "war with one of the  
belligerents would be submission to  
the other." He asserted, (and called  
upon gentlemen then in the house,  
who were of the committee  
of foreign relations, in 1808, to con-  
tradict him if they could undertake  
to do so) that the report mentioned  
proceeded from the pen of the Presi-  
dent was not the production of the  
committee, but was handed over by  
the Executive to one of the heads  
of department, who handed it to the  
committee. Of course the stand-  
take was by the Executive—it was  
their act, and they were thus pledged  
to the United States, and to the two  
great belligerents of Europe to pre-  
serve a strict neutrality, a faithful  
impartiality towards them, &c.  
(To be continued.)

**From the Federal Gazette of Tuesday.**  
**COMMUNICATED.**  
Extract of a letter from Norfolk  
dated June 24.

"Since the English re-embarked  
a number of deserters from them  
have come in and been taken in the  
woods; I have seen about 50, mostly  
Frenchmen:—Report says the  
number is from 150 to 200.

It is generally believed that Adm.  
Gockburn was shot in one of the  
barges, there is a general officer  
found, with epaulets on, and (as is  
said) recognised to be him.

We are still apprehensive of the  
enemy making further attempts;  
their ships continue in the same  
situation. All the militia here are  
under arms, it is supposed we have  
from 7000 to 8000 men in Norfolk,  
all in fine spirits. The deserters  
say the enemy have about 4000  
troops on board, and had intended  
attacking Norfolk to-day."

A gentleman from Richmond,  
who came passenger in the stage  
from Washington informs, that Maj.  
Corbin is not killed, as was at first  
supposed, but only wounded in the  
arm. And that the burning of the  
two houses, (mentioned in the Nor-  
folk account) gave rise to the report  
that Hampton was burned.

**HAMPTON TAKEN.**  
*Ledger-Office, Norfolk,*  
*Friday, June 25.*

Until this morning, the enemy  
made no movement of importance.  
About 5 o'clock the British made  
an attack by land and water upon  
Hampton. One party landed about  
5 miles above that place, while an-  
other proceeded directly by water.  
Our information is derived from a  
person who saw what passed from  
this side of Hampton Roads. He  
states that the firing was kept up  
for one hour and 45 minutes, when  
it ceased, and he distinctly saw the  
barges row into the creek, and land  
at Hampton. The firing from the  
Fort ceased with that of the mus-  
ketry. We cannot state what be-  
came of the troops stationed there,  
but it is to be hoped they have es-  
caped. The force was, as we un-  
derstood, between six and eight  
hundred.

Two houses were set on fire by  
the rockets, but our informant  
thinks the fire was extinguished.

**RICHMOND, (Va.) June 26, 12 o'clock.**  
Brought by express this morning, at  
1 o'clock in the night of the 26th  
of June.

"Mr. Scott has this moment ar-  
rived from York—he informs that  
an express had arrived there about  
1 o'clock yesterday with the dread-  
ful melancholy news of the capture  
of Hampton. The express was sent  
to an officer of the 15th regiment  
who was in York, from Col. Hew-

ard, ordering him to repair to the  
Halfway House between Hampton  
and York, as Hampton had been taken  
possession of by the enemy. I  
shall order my Regiment out imme-  
diately—the greater portion to re-  
mains at Williamsburg; the bal-  
ance at York. In haste,

Yours with respect, &c.  
**WILLIAM WALKER**  
Col. Commandant of the 68th  
Regiment, V. M.

James Barbour, Esq.

The Express arrived at 1 o'clock  
this morning—and the Council were  
immediately convened. Measures  
were promptly taken and a train  
of rapid execution. The mil-  
itia of New Kent and Charles City  
have been called out by the Execu-  
tive, the militia of Chesterfield and  
Hanover have been ordered, the 1st  
to rendezvous at Broad Rock, and  
the last at the Oaks. Two troops  
of cavalry, viz. from Powhatan and  
Gooseland have also been called out  
by the Executive.

The militia of Warwick, York,  
James City and Elizabeth City, have  
also been called out by their colonels  
commandant.

\* \* \* The Express is an intelli-  
gent man and states the attack com-  
menced yesterday morning at 4 by  
water—Congreve Rockets led the  
way which set fire to Hampton—  
The enemy had effected a landing at  
Hampton—they were met gallantly  
by our militia—maj. Gowen L. Cor-  
bin of York county is killed—and  
capt. Robert Anderson of Williams-  
burg, either killed or taken prisoner—  
they are both brave men—strange  
to tell the British are said to have  
about 30 troops. What was the  
extent of the loss on our side can-  
not be ascertained—it is believed  
that most of our troops were retiring  
to the Half-Way-House, which was  
to be a rendezvous for the surround-  
ing militia.

**COMMUNICATED.**  
**OBITUARY.**

Departed this life, on Tuesday the  
22d inst. at her residence in this coun-  
ty, Mrs. ANN M'CAULEY, in the 83d  
year of her age. Though time had  
brought about the period, such an event  
was unexpected, her death is sincerely  
lamented as a neighbour, friend, and  
parent: She was exemplary in religion,  
and left this world in full persuasion  
of inheriting eternal life. A firm belief  
in the doctrines of Christianity was to  
her a consoling balm, "that it has God  
for its author, Salvation for its end, and  
truth, without any mixture of error, for  
its matter." Her long indisposition was  
sustained with that fortitude and for-  
bearance, that marked to all around her  
the pious Christian, whose hope and be-  
lief were not of the things of this world,  
but of a future and eternal happiness  
in the mansions of heavenly bliss!!  
She met the approaching scene with a  
willingness, that convinced those who  
surrounded her dying bed, that death  
was nothing to that mind which con-  
sidered eternity as the career of its ex-  
istence. What are the frowns of for-  
tune to those who claim an eternal  
world as their inheritance? What is  
the loss of friends to that heart which  
feels with more than natural conviction,  
that it shall quickly rejoin them in a  
more tender, intimate, and permanent  
intercourse, than that of which this life  
is susceptible? What are the vicissi-  
tudes of external things to a mind which  
strongly and uniformly anticipates a  
state of endless and immutable felicity?  
Sweet sleep! to a spirit which is con-  
scious of being the offspring and adopt-  
ed child of God! Who knows that its  
omnipotent father will, in proper time,  
effectually assert the dignity and privi-  
lege of his nature.

"At the great day of reckoning be-  
hold,  
"Devoid of fear, the fatal book unfold!  
"Then wafted upwards to the blissful  
seat,  
"From age to age my grateful song re-  
peat;  
"My light, my life, my God, my Savi-  
our see,  
"And rival angels in the praise of thee."

**SARAH ANN WATERS,**  
Has just received, at her shop in  
Church-street, Annapolis, a fresh as-  
sortment of Ladies dress and under-  
garments.

**Shoes & Slippers,**  
among which are a few ladies' retired  
slippers, on the most reduced terms.  
July 1, 1813. 3w.

**General Orders.**  
*Annapolis, June 28, 1813.*

THE Officers commanding detach-  
ments of the militia, who have been or-  
dered on duty, will proceed to make out  
muster Rolls according to law, and re-  
turn them to the accounts of militia,  
that pay rolls may be prepared, and ar-  
rangements made for the payment of  
them as early as possible. The Com-  
missaries, and others who have furnish-  
ed provisions or supplies for the Militia,  
will prepare their accounts, accompan-  
ied with the necessary vouchers, and  
 lodge them with the accounts for ad-  
justment. The officers of companies  
will immediately divide their companies  
in ten divisions, agreeably to the law  
of the last session, and notify the first  
and second class to hold themselves in re-  
adiness to move at the shortest notice.  
By order  
of the Commander in Chief  
**JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.**

**Millinery & Fancy Store.**  
The Ladies of Annapolis and its vicinity  
are respectfully informed, that  
**ELIZABETH HURST,**  
Has just received an Elegant Assort-  
ment of  
**Straw Bonnets & Hats,**  
Among which are some of the newest  
patterns. Also an elegant assortment of  
**RIBBONS**  
Plain and Pearl edge, Velvets, Artificial  
Flowers, Silk Cords, Sheneal, and  
Gimps, Silk Laces & Paris Net, White  
and Coloured Satins, Virginia Silks,  
Laventines, Plaid and Plaided Mantles,  
Fancy Handkerchiefs, Figured, Plain,  
and Plaided, Gloves Extra Long  
and Short, Satin & Furs, &c.  
June 17. 3w.

**Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 23d**  
**June, 1813.**  
In compliance with the charter of the  
Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with  
a supplement thereto, establishing a  
Branch thereof at Frederick-town, no-  
tice is hereby given, to stockholders on  
the Western Shore, that an election  
will be held at the Banking House in  
the city of Annapolis, on Monday the  
second day of August next, between  
the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3  
o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choos-  
ing, from amongst the stockholders,  
sixteen Directors for the Bank at An-  
napolis, and nine Directors for the Branch  
Bank at Frederick-town.  
By order,  
**JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.**

**NOTICE.**  
The subscribers will expose to Public  
Sale, on Saturday the 17th day of July  
next, a tract of land called Looover  
Hills, and a vacancy thereto, and up-  
on the sale thereof, a good and sufficient  
title will be given to the purchas-  
er or purchasers. The terms will be  
made known on the day of sale. The  
sale to commence on the premises at 11  
o'clock on said day.  
**John Collins,**  
**Zachariah Collins,**  
**John B. Collins,**  
**Joseph Collins.**  
3w.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having obtained letters  
of administration on the personal estate  
of William M'Cauley, late of Anne-  
Arundel county, deceased, all persons  
having claims against said deceased are  
requested to make known the same, le-  
gally authenticated, and those indebted  
to make immediate payment, to  
**JOSEPH EVANS, Adm'r.**  
24, 1813.

**J. HUGHES,**  
Having succeeded *Gideon White* as  
Agent in Annapolis for the sale of  
**MICHAEL LEE'S**  
**Family Medicines**  
So justly celebrated, in all parts of the  
United States, for twelve years past,  
has on hand and intends keeping a con-  
stant supply of  
Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the preven-  
tion and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.  
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs,  
&c.  
Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops.  
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.  
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure  
by one application (without Mercury).  
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous  
disorders, inward weakness, &c.  
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for  
the Venereal.  
Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and  
eruptions.  
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard,  
for the Rheumatism, &c.  
Lee's Eye-Water.  
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.  
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.  
Lee's Corn Plaster.  
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of  
head-aches.  
Lee's Tooth Powder.  
To detect counterfeits, observe  
each article has on the outside wrapper  
the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.  
At the places of sale, may be  
had gratis, pamphlets containing cases  
of cures, whose length prevents there  
being herewith inserted.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having obtained let-  
ters of administration *de bonis non* on  
the estate of John Wasteneys, late of  
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, from  
the orphan court of said county. All  
persons having claims against said es-  
tate, are requested to bring them in le-  
gally authenticated, and those who are  
in any manner indebted to said estate to  
make immediate payment to  
**JOHN C. WEEMS, Adm.**  
R. D. N. W. A.  
June 10. X

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having removed to  
the City of Baltimore, No. 121, Market  
street, where he intends carrying on  
the **DRY GOOD** business, under the  
firm of **White & Sewell**, he particu-  
larly requests all those indebted to him to  
make immediate payment to him in  
Baltimore, or to **Ridgely & Pindell**, An-  
napolis, who are authorized to give re-  
ceipts for any monies paid them on his  
account.  
**GIDEON WHITE.**  
June 17. 2 3w.







# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

**MR. HANSON'S  
SECOND SPEECH ON  
WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS.**  
(Continued.)

He then cited the law of May 1810, holding out the same terms to France and England, and empowering the President to suspend the law of non-intercourse in favour of either that should accede to our offer, and enforce it against the power that should decline an arrangement—the "fact" of such repeal so declared by proclamation. He explained how and wherefore the word "fact" was introduced into the non-intercourse law of 1810. Because it was thought, by those opposed to the arrangement with Mr. Erskine, that the Executive had transcended his powers, by proclaiming the order to be repealed, when the repeal was to take effect in future. The law was then construed by its makers as bearing no such meaning, but to require an unconditional repeal to take effect at the time. He would say nothing of the manner in which both houses endeavored to contravene that arrangement, before its disavowal in England, and thus breaking the pledged faith of government; but it was certain the word fact was introduced in the new law, in order more clearly to define its meaning, and to guard against a second departure from its spirit and letter. Nevertheless the Duke of Cadore's letter of August 5th, 1810, was taken as a repeal, coming within the strict meaning of the act, although the repeal was therein made to depend upon a condition precedent, and not an actual *bona fide* repeal, as contemplated by the law. What were those conditions? That England should repeal her orders in council, abandon her new principles of blockade, or the United States should cause her rights to be respected—in other words take part against the common enemy, which was finally done, before an authentic act of repeal was published by France, and presented to England. The French government has itself furnished the proof of this fact, out of which grew the present resolutions. A word or two said Mr. H. about these new principles of blockade. According to the Napoleon code, a blockade to be legal, must be of a defined place, and there must be an investment by sea and land. According to the same code a ship is declared to be an extension of territory, a floating colony, to visit or search therefore is an invasion of the territories of a neutral, and an act of war. For not repelling such invasion, France chastises us by a general order to her corsairs, to sink and destroy, while in port the counters seize or confiscate all within the reach of the Imperial robber. So that Buonaparte will sink our territory and burn our colony, because we do not resist by war the right of visit and search, legally exercised by his rival! Oh most just, merciful and loving ally!

Mr. H. said, when the Duke of Cadore's letter was first published in this country, not one man in a hundred supposed for a moment, that the President would take that letter as coming within the meaning of the law of May, 1810, because its express proviso was palpably inadmissible, being a condition precedent, and not a condition subsequent. Mr. Hanson asserted, upon authority which he deemed altogether good, that the President himself, when he received the Duke's letter pronounced it "JURISTICAL," and expressed himself in terms authorizing his belief, that he would not accept it as coming within the terms of the law of May 1810. However, notwithstanding this, and the undeniable evidence upon the face of the letter itself to the amazement of all discerning honest men, Mr. H. recollected to his own utter astonishment, on the second Nov. 1810, the President did issue his proclamation declaring the fact of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees,

on the first of the same month and year—that is, that they were repealed the day before, according to the provisions of our law of Non-Intercourse. Now was drawn the strong line of demarcation between the two great parties in this country. Each took its decided stand, and bottomed its support on opposition to government upon the truth or falsehood of this proclamation. We the minority contended, that there had been a positive violation of a plain law to favor France and embroil us with England—that a palpable juggler had been practised to induce a state of insurmountable repulsion in our relations with one belligerent, as a manifestation of our partiality to the other, and finally, with the view to connect our destinies to those of France. You the majority contended, that the president had only discharged a ministerial duty, doing nothing more than the law required of him, and in doing which, he had no discretion to exercise. To say nothing of the spirit of prophecy with which it was solemnly proclaimed to day, that the decrees were *bona fide* and in "fact" repealed yesterday. I ask what was the fact? how has it turned out in evidence? were we the minority, as roundly asserted, in the wrong, or were you the majority *ab initio* in the wrong, and have you continued in the wrong ever since? what says the evidence in the case? On the 28th of April, 1811, the emperor promulgates his decree, antedated or not, it is immaterial, which commences thus:—"Seeing by the report of our minister, &c. that the United States have passed a law of resistance, &c. we, Napoleon, &c. do decree, &c." What law of resistance? The March law of 1811, which superseded the false proclamation, and made that proclamation the only evidence of the repeal in the courts of law. So that administration sought to entrench themselves behind the assumption of the fact, that the decrees were repealed in November 1810, and that the law of March 1811, "the law of resistance to England," was a consequence of that repeal, while on the other hand, our good friend Buonaparte officially declares, and produces the very repealing decree itself to remove all doubt, that the repeal was a consequence of the law of resistance. To aggravate the wrong and insult, he solemnly declares, through his minister of state, that the repealing decree had been communicated to Mr. Russell and Mr. Serrurier about the time of its date, in order that it might be laid before this government—It is this collateral fact of communication that these resolutions are meant, perhaps in vain, to establish. Were we right and you wrong? The evidence is before the world, and the best and only witness to the fact, the emperor himself, by publishing his decree proves the rectitude of our course, and the fallacy of all your positions. It proves the proclamation to have been false, the law of March to have been unjust, as predicated (to use the fashionable phrase) upon a falsehood; and it proves that every step since taken towards this war was in our own wrong, contrary to truth, justice & honor—it proves that the war has no other foundation to rest on than an undeniable authenticated falsehood. The war, therefore, deserves and can be distinguished truly by no other appellation than an unnecessary, unjust and unrighteous war, for opposing which we are moral traitors! All the gentleman's reasoning, (Mr. Grundy) therefore, drawn from Mr. Monroe's and Mr. Foster's correspondence is of no avail, and merits no reply.

To strengthen my positions, I will introduce another piece of testimony, from a witness altogether unexceptionable, the late Secretary of State, than whom none, save the President himself, stood higher in the estimation of the dominant party, and whose honor was guarded with a punctilious delicacy amounting almost to adoration, as manifested by the dismissal of Mr. Jackson. What says this witness? I am afraid, by undertaking to repeat his testimony, I shall weaken and adulterate his precise and energetic language, and will therefore give his own words:

"It is within the recollection of the American people, that the members of Congress, during the last session, were much embarrassed, as to the course most proper to be taken with respect to our foreign relations, & that their embarrassments proceeded principally from the defect in the communications to them as to the views of the emperor of the French. To supply this defect was the great desideratum. At a critical period of their perplexities, the arrival at Norfolk of an envoy extraordinary from France was announced.—Immediately thereon all their proceedings touching our foreign relations were suspended. Their measures, as avowed by themselves, & as expected by the nation, were then to be shaped according to the information, that might be received from Mr. Serrurier, especially & as he necessarily must have left France long after the all important first day of November. Upon his arrival at Washington & immediately after he had been accredited, knowing, as I did, the impatience of Congress and of my countrymen, I lost no time in having with him a conference. This conference I concluded by stating that I would take the liberty of addressing to him a note propounding the several questions, that I had just had the honor of putting to him in conversation, and that thus by his answer I should be enabled to lay before the President with the utmost precision his communications to me. I accordingly immediately prepared the following draught of a letter and considering the President's sanction a matter of course, I had it in due official form copied by the appropriate clerk. But waiting on the President with it, and after having reported to him verbally the result of the conference, I was, to my astonishment, told by him that it would not be expedient to send to Mr. Serrurier any such note. His deportment throughout this interview evinced a high degree of dissimulation, which occasionally betrayed him into freest expressions. Having in view nothing but the dignity of the government, and the prosperity of my country, and, overlooking his peevishness, I entreated him, but in a manner the most delicate not to withhold from Congress any information that might be useful to them at so momentous a juncture."

To give its full and proper force to Mr. Smith's evidence, a short notice of some interesting and important circumstances attending the introduction and final adoption of the March law of 1811, will be necessary. The gentleman who was chairman of the committee of foreign relations at that time, is now a member of this house, and in his seat.—I say then, as well as I remember, correct me if wrong, he introduced the law of March 1811, just as Mr. Serrurier's arrival was announced. As soon as the minister's arrival in Washington was known, he withdrew his bill, as understood at the time, to proceed wittingly, and to allow time to ascertain from the new minister fresh from France whether the decrees of Berlin and Milan were actually repealed, as assumed and proclaimed by the executive. The inference would be drawn by the public, if after allowing due time to learn the result of the conference between the secretary of state the bill was again reported that the result of such conference was favorable, and removed all doubt of the truth of the proclamation.—If not again reported, the conclusion would necessarily be drawn, that the information extracted from Mr. Serrurier was unfavorable.—What was the result? Recur to the testimony given by Mr. Smith, and all doubt is removed. In this state of things, what did the committee of foreign relations? The chairman again introduced the law of resistance against England bottomed upon the asserted repeal of the decrees and the president's proclamation, which itself rested upon what is now established to be a juggler of France—an undeniable untruth. The nation of course did infer, that Mr. Serrurier had fully satisfied administration of the repeal of the decrees. There

were those, to be sure, Mr. H. was among the number, who never for a moment changed their opinion, but the many continued under the delusion, until Mr. Smith's disclosures burst upon the nation, aroused general indignation, and struck with amazement and horror every man whose mind was open to conviction.—Nevertheless administration proceeded with a steady step to their point of destination, and finally plunged the country into this most ruinous, calamitous war, which has filled the nation with grief and mourning, and brought us to the verge, if not the gulph of national bankruptcy. They rushed on blindfolded till they were so far advanced as not to have the power of preventing this people from being sucked into the vortex which had well nigh swallowed up the liberties of the world, and but for the memorable and glorious events which have opened a new era to the nations of the earth, would have sealed the doom of this rising empire.

Mr. H. said he feared the house were now severely suffering from the wide range taken in this debate, which he himself had protested against but a day or two before desirous as he was of confining the attention of the house to the simple subject of enquiry, whether Mr. Madison or the Duke of Bassano was guilty. He could not too often repeat how desirable it was to pin down public attention to the point, whether the heinous offence imputed to our chief magistrate was false; and whether he had the independence and spirit to prove it so, or preferred pocketing the outrageous insult to encountering the ire of Buonaparte.

It was proper here to notice an argument much dwelt upon by the treasury side of the house—that the communication to congress of the French repealing decree would not have prevented the war—nor was there any reason to believe, that England would repeal her orders if the French repealing decree had been communicated to her. To which I can offer no better answer than this—she did repeal, as soon as the deranged state of the ministry would permit, and in less than a month, or thereabouts, from the time Mr. Russell handed in the decree. But the argument of the gentlemen supports the presumption of the truth of Bassano's assertion, and squints towards a justification of its suppression by government. Mr. H. would meet the gentlemen upon this ground. What did it prove? Precisely what the minority have all along and invariably maintained. That you were so bent upon this war as hardly to desire a pretext for engaging in it—you were resolved to wage it, let what might happen. Had Great Britain repealed her orders, which were the sole avowed cause of the war, she would have been taken up on the ground of impressment, though totally abandoned in the arrangement with Erskine. That point, settled the new principles of blockade would have remained to be adjusted; even this settled, restitution of property would have remained as ample cause of war with those who desired it. As England receded we have always advanced, even to the point of treading on her toes. One concession would be followed up by demanding another, and with the men at our head who now govern us, war was inevitable sooner or later, and must be continued, or the natural ailment of democracy is withheld, and it pines away & dies. A treaty with England was always deemed tantamount to a declaration of war with France, and it was notorious, that the late president, and author of all the evils endured by the country, frequently declared that "he wanted no treaty with England." This too, while negotiation was carried on with every appearance of sincerity. The whole secret lies here—it was thought England must be conquered, Buonaparte would bestride the globe, and we were for making early terms in the very manner of all those states of the continent, that suffered most because most obsequious, supple and submissive. In short the elements of which the ruling party is composed, requires a constant state of excitement and irritation to be kept up against England, lest the

party disunite and is overthrown. It remains for me, said Mr. H. to account for the cause of the falsehood, if a falsehood, told by Bassano, although it is conclusive on the face of the correspondence, that at least one palpable lie has been told by him. I will prove by his own words that Mr. Barlow very modestly requested the Duke to tell a lie to answer the purposes of the executive. In the most humiliating, degrading and supplicating tone, upon his knees almost, he prays the Duke in May 1812, to publish a decree, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed in Nov. 1810, and thus to legalize the false proclamation and give to it the quality of truth which it wanted from the beginning—thus dexterously to slide under us again the popular ground which had been slipped from under administration by the Duke of Cadore's juggler—Well, Monsieur, always courteous, ever accommodating, like a true bred Frenchman being importuned to lend Mr. Barlow one lie for his purposes, and those of his employer, liberally resolves to tell two lies, both of which however, tho' caught at by Mr. Barlow, as a proof of his great address and influence with the French minister add to the difficulties and disgrace of government. The antedated decree appears, and behold! it gives the lie direct to Mr. Madison's proclamation, (never to this day recalled in language "becoming the occasion,"), establishes the injustice of the law of March 1811, and the unrighteousness of this war. The other lie, as we hope it will turn out, is that the Decree was in proper time communicated to Mr. Russell and Mr. Serrurier, to be laid before this government. Take it altogether never was such aggravated wrong and injustice such outrageous insult before submitted to. Here are the extracts from Mr. Barlow's letters.

On the first of May 1812, Mr. Barlow writes to the duke of Bassano in these words: "It is much to be desired that the French government would now make and publish an authentic act, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees, as relative to the United States, to have ceased in November 1810 declaring that they have not been applied in any instance since that time, and that they shall not be so applied in future."

This is admitting that no "authentic" repeal had before taken place, and to ask the Duke in 1812, to declare now, May 1st 1812, that the repeal took place at that date; and to "make now" and publish a decree to that effect, was to be sure a very modest request, tho' it was all important to ask and have it granted, to make that which was false in Nov. 1810, appear to have been true in 1812. Mr. Barlow succeeds in his request so far as to get the Decree, but it dates the repeal of the French obnoxious edict in April 1811, instead of Nov. 1810. Take Mr. Barlow's own words. I will now read an extract, said Mr. H. from Mr. Barlow's letter to Mr. Monroe of May 12th, 1812. "When in the conversation above alluded to (with Bassano) the Duke first produced to me the Decree of 28th April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you. I only asked him if that Decree had been published. He said no—but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and like-wise sent to Mr. Serrurier, with orders to communicate it to you."

It cannot be overlooked that these despatches were not communicated to Congress until almost a year after the date of Barlow's letter containing the information, instead of being promptly and voluntarily communicated, as containing nothing that it was desirable to conceal. It is also remarkable that when communicated, not a word of explanation or contradiction is contained in the President's message. He merely sends the declaration of Bassano, which is thus implicitly admitted to be correct, because not denied. Mr. H. said guilt lies between them, and illustrated by the case of a robbery or murder that must have been committed by one of two persons only.



The innocent man would insist upon a search or trial, while conscious guilt would involuntarily bring the hand of the other over his pocket, and make him anxious to hush up the affair. As an American, Mr. H. was anxious to have the matter definitely settled, and the character of the government vindicated, if the guilt was on the other side of the water. He contended, that all the blood, treasure and national character lost in this war, would have been saved, by the exhibition of the document, the concealment of which was imputed to Mr. Madison by the French minister, and was supported by strong presumptive evidence. Mr. H. said, from the time and manner of the promulgation of the French Decrees, and its being promulgated at all, there was cause to suspect that the French government knew the period or *therabouts*, when war would be declared. Certainly, it being the avowed object of France to involve us in a war with England, after so long denying us justice, and neglecting to repeal her decrees, she would do nothing that would be the means of accommodating our disputes with England. Upon the whole, she had pretty precise data furnished her to regulate her measures by. For instance, the Embargo of April 1st, 1812, was laid for ninety days, and was declared to be the prelude to war. From the 1st of April, to the 10th May, allowed ample time for the intelligence to be carried to France, and from the 10th May, the date of Bassano's communicating the repealing Decree to Mr. Barlow, to the 18th June, there was more than time enough, with the prevailing winds at that season, to bring the repealing Decree to this country. Now it never has been satisfactorily explained, why the war was declared before the ninety days, the limitation of the embargo, had expired. If the repealing Decree came to hand in time to prevent the war, this accounts for the haste, because the Wasp had been dispatched from France to England, and it was reasonable to expect, and it was expected, that a corresponding repeal would take place in England, and arrive here before the expiration of the Embargo, and thus would this war have been averted. But no, the measure was precipitated, when a few weeks at all events, would have brought us the repeal of the orders in council. Time alone can develop these things, though accident may give us earlier information, & exhibit the whole transaction, mysterious as it now is to the world.

Under all circumstances, Mr. H. wondered how the people were carried along by the party in power, who always contrived to drown the voice of reason, and to bear down their adversaries by clamor. His wonder somewhat ceased, when he heard that the people, in the section of the country from which came the gentleman who last addressed the house yesterday, *never heard, until the last Spring, that there had been any such thing as Orders in Council*. Such a mass of ignorance could be led by the nose any where, or moulded into any shape that their leaders pleased.

Mr. Hanson would return once more to the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy) whom he was not yet willing to leave.

He observed it was a remark made by one of the greatest, best and most consistent statesmen of this or any other age, that "if any one criterion more than all the rest, distinguished a wise and prudent government, from an administration weak and improvident, it was this, *well to know, when and in what manner to surrender that which it was impossible to keep*." Let this maxim be regarded in the present case. It applies to individuals as well as governments, and they may find their account respecting the experience of Edmund Burke. I know, said Mr. Hanson, a deaf ear will not only be turned to this advice, but it may be met with sneers and ridicule. I know sir, it is not in the nature of imbecility and its concomitant obstinacy to benefit by experience, or to acknowledge any other influences, or yield to any other impulses than the passion of the moment. They never draw lessons of wisdom from adversity; for folly is sure to be rendered obdurate by misfortune. You find in private life beings of this description, perverse and headstrong in proportion to the uniformity of their failures and disappointments. Like mules they plant their feet in the ground, and can neither be led nor driven. Once overreached and pursued by misfortune, they plunge deeper and deeper into difficulty—they will multiply their desperate

adventures from some ten, twenty, to an hundred fold. It is a most desperate gambling policy they pursue, a policy which can alone be likened unto gambling, where the unfortunate adventurer doubles & redoubles his risk, upon the plan of shooting another arrow in the same direction, to bring back that which is lost.

The gentleman from Tennessee, has said much of British influence, in connection with his doctrine of moral treason. Before he takes the mote from our eye, let him pluck the beam from his own. Let him judge not, lest he be judged. But, among the leading prominent causes of this war, that of particular foreign predilections and partialities—that of French influence is never adverted to, but an instant ferment, a flame is blown up in this house, threatening to devour all obnoxious to its fury. Why, truly, sir, (said Mr. H.) the wonder with me is, that any doubt or delicacy should be felt upon that subject. It is matter of historical record, the annals of all time show it, from the days of the Cæsars down to those of your Napoleons, that all nations, *a concomitantibus, ex visceribus rei* have had their foreign partialities, their favorites, their allies. I know not that human nature has undergone any such changes as to forbid or refute the supposition of a particular foreign leaning in the councils of our country, for nothing is more natural or easier accounted for. Is not human nature the same in this hemisphere, that it is in Europe? and does not the gentleman know that Holland had her *Schimmelpenninck*, Austria her *Cobentzel*, Sweden her old doating treacherous *Duke of Sudermania*, and Spain her Prince of Peace? At different periods, every nation of Europe, even England once during the Stuart dynasty, has avowed, has not pretended to deny or conceal an attachment and subserviency to France. And yet, sir, there can be no question, had any one presumed to suspect Godoy on the very day he sold his country, and the wages of treason were paid, his head would have been the forfeit for such suspicion, if within the traitor's reach. So sure is it that tyrants and wicked men, that the guilty, are always most cruel, most implacable, most relentless and sanguinary. They seek to cover their crimes by the effect of terror, rage and blood. No nation felt this French influence, or more candidly avowed it in her acts than immortal Russia. Some of her best citizens remained almost to the last under this fatal unnatural delusion. But she saw her error ere it was too late. She saw the abyss yawning before her, and perceived there was no salvation, but by breaking up her French connections. And the grateful acknowledgments of the good and wise of every clime have ascended to the throne of grace for her sudden and miraculous deliverance—that she has emancipated Europe, and rescued these states from the awful calamities impending over them from the grave dug for their independence. It is a reflection at which we may well weep, while the poor Cossack of the *Danub* on the borders of the "frightful climate," was pouring out his life's blood in the cause of humanity, American blood was streaming on the frontiers of Canada. While Napoleon was carrying on "a contest for the government in Spain," our restrictive energies were withholding from the betrayed patriots, our surplus produce.—[Mr. Hanson being completely exhausted, abruptly concluded finishing his course of argument.]

#### RICHMOND, JUNE 30. OPERATIONS AT HAMPTON. WANTON EXCESSES OF THE BRITISH.

At half past 7 o'clock last evening, the Governor received from Maj. Crutchfield, the following minute and satisfactory detail of the operations in the late attack of the British on Hampton. While we contemplate the overwhelming force of the invaders, and admire the undaunted and obstinate defence made by our handful of troops, we must blush with indignation at the savage and brutal excesses of the enemy after getting possession of the town and neighbourhood. Who can read this faithful and exact narrative, without an eager desire to participate in the glory of expelling these monsters from our land?

York County, Half-way House,  
June 23, 1813.

Sir, Although I have given you by two communications, a partial ac-

count of the engagement with the enemy at Hampton, on the 23th instant, I will now having it more in my power, beg leave to communicate to your excellency a detail of the occurrences of the day.

At an early period of the morning of the 25th inst. our Mill Creek patrol gave information, that from 30 to 40 British barges filled with men, were approaching the mouth of Hampton Creek, by the minor channel, from the direction of Newport's Neuse. Our troops were immediately formed on their encampment, on Little England plantation, south-west of, and divided from Hampton by a narrow creek, over which a slight foot bridge had been erected. In a very short time after our Celey's patrol reported the landing, and approach of a number of the enemy's troops in our rear. A little after 5 o'clock several barges were seen approaching Black Beard's Point, the headmost of which commanded a firing of round shot, which was immediately returned from our battery of 4 long 12 pounders. The enemy intimidated by the quick and direct fire of our cannon, drew back and sheltered himself behind the point; and from thence continued to throw his round twelve and 18 pound shots accompanied by a great number of rockets, charged with combustible matter, which with very few exceptions, and those without injurious effect upon our detachment or encampment, either fell short of or over-reached their object. For the space of three quarters of an hour or more, during which time an exchange of discharges took place without the enemy's doing any damage; our infantry troops were posted under cover of a high ditch, immediately in front of our camp. During this period, many rockets and large shots fell within our encampment. At this time our rifle company, which upon the earliest information of the enemy's approach by land, had been dispatched to conceal themselves in the woods near the road, by which it was supposed the enemy was approaching, commenced a well directed and destructive fire on the head of the invading columns. Being now well satisfied as to the point of attack on us from the land side, and discovering from the timidity of the enemy in his barges, that no landing was intended to be made on our water position, and knowing that our rifle corps, from its great inferiority to the enemy, was in a very critical situation, I marched with the infantry under my command, to the point of attack in order to support it, as well as to annoy the enemy in his approach, and prevent his making an attack on our rear, advantageous to his views, and in aid of his intention, to surround and cut us off from retreat.

We advanced in columns of platoons through a lane and open cornfield which led from our encampment to the enemy, and to the Main and Celey's roads—and when in the field within 200 yards of the gate opening into the Celey road and a thicket of pines, we were fired upon by the enemy's musketry, from a thick wood at the upper end of a field immediately bordering on the road. Upon this discharge, orders were given to wheel to the left into line, and march upon the enemy. In this position we had marched not more than 50 yards, when the enemy opened upon us 2 6 pound field pieces loaded with grape and canister shot, and his machines filled with rockets of a small size. Upon this sudden, and to our whole detachment, unexpected attack with ordnance, I deemed it necessary to wheel again into column, and gain if possible, a passage through the gate defile, with a position in the woods immediately behind the ground occupied by the rifle corps, which kept the enemy in check in that quarter, by its deadly discharges under the direction of Capt. Servant, who with his brave officers and soldiers, acted in a manner worthy of veterans. At this time Capt. Cooper a most skilful, brave and vigilant officer, with his brave troop, altho' much worn down with the fatigue of patrolling and other duties, were closely engaged in annoying the enemy's left flank, and would have been cut off but for his superior judgment. The column was formed with all the celerity that the nature of the ground, (a soft and newly plowed field) the advantageous situation of the enemy aided by his sheltered position, and the partly disciplined experience of our troops would admit. During the time occupied by the change of position in our detachment, and its march through

the defile, a continued fire on us was kept up by the enemy. On our reaching and passing the road, into the wood, the grape-shot from a third field piece commenced its fire on us, which together with that from the two former, threw the platoons of our column into confusion and retreat. A few of our leading platoons, headed by Maj. Corbin and myself, wheeled promptly into the wood, and formed on the flanks of our riflemen, under a heavy and continued discharge of the enemy's cannon, musketry and rockets. The action was now for a short time kept up with warmth and spirit both on the part of the enemy and our riflemen and leading infantry platoons, commanded by Captains Shield and Herndon, with their subalterns in the first division of the battalion. Capts. Ashby, Brown, Miller and Carey, with Capt. Goodall of the U. S. regiment of artillery, who volunteered on this occasion, commanded the remaining divisions of the detachment, and acted with great courage and coolness.

In this sharp and trying contest, Maj. Corbin received in his left arm and leg two severe wounds, with a musket ball in the neck of his horse. My efforts aided by the brave adjutant Robert Anderson and Lieut. John P. Armistead, (both of whom notwithstanding their exposed situation in exerting themselves to rally the troops escaped beyond expectation, and who for their skill and undaunted firmness, deserve much of their country,) were directed to rallying the rear and retreating platoons of the detachment which were dispersing in every direction, while a large body of the enemy made an effort to outflank, and cut off our retreat. It now became indispensably necessary for all our troops to retire, which they did under a continued but ill directed fire from the enemy, who pursued for two miles with little loss on our part, while our men occasionally stooping at a fence or ditch, at every fire brought down one of the pursuing foe.

Capt. Prior with his Lieutenants Lively and Jones, and his brave, active matrosses, after slaughtering many of the enemy with his field-pieces, remained on the ground till surrounded—and when the enemy was within 60 or 70 yards of the fort, they spiked their guns broke through the enemy's rear, and by swimming a creek made good their retreat without losing a man, taking with them their carbines and hiding them in the woods. Too much praise cannot be given to this band of heroes.

From accounts which can be relied upon, the enemy landed and had drawn up in battle array, at least 2500 men. Their loss cannot be less than 200 and is believed to be half as many more. Our little force was 349 infantry and riflemen, 62 artillery and 25 cavalry. The loss on our part is 7 killed, 12 wounded, 1 prisoner and 11 missing, who are believed to be in the neighbourhood with their families.

To give you sir, an idea of the savage-like disposition of the enemy on their getting possession of the neighbourhood, would be a vain attempt. Although Sir Sidney Beckwith assured me that no uneasiness need be felt in relation to the unfortunate Americans; the fact is, that on yesterday there were several dead bodies lying unburied, and the wounded not even assisted into town, altho' observed to be crawling through the fields towards a cold and inhospitable protection.

The unfortunate females of Hampton who could not leave the town, were suffered to be abused in the most shameful manner, not only by the venal savage foe, but by the unfortunate and infatuated blacks who were encouraged in their excesses. They pillaged and encouraged every act of rapine and murder, killing a poor man by the name of Kirby who had been lying on his bed at the point of death for more than six weeks, shooting his wife in the hip at the same time, and killing his faithful dog lying under his feet. The murdered Kirby was lying last night weltering in his blood.

I shall return to Hampton this evening or in the morning with the troops under my command and such reinforcements as may reach me, where we will endeavor to make another stand. The enemy evacuated the town at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

I am very respectfully, &c.  
STA. CRUTCHFIELD.  
His Ex. Gov. Barbour.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 1.  
A bill from the Senate to prohibit the citizens of the United States from carrying on any trade or commerce with the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland and their dependencies, was read a first and second time and referred to a committee of the whole house for to-morrow.

A bill from the Senate to authorize the President of the U. States to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbours of the U. S. was twice read and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

TAX BILLS.  
An engrossed bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties was read a third time.

The question on this passage was decided by yeas and nays and was yeas 95, nays 63.

The house in committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill laying duties on licences for distillers of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Taylor moved to strike out the 2d section of the bill. Negatived, 63 to 81.

Mr. Fisk of N. York moved to amend the 3d section by striking out nine cents, the duty proposed to be laid on the capacity of the still for using it two weeks, and inserting 12 cents, with a view should this amendment prevail of moving an addition of 33 1-3 per cent. on all the rates fixed by the committee of ways and means. Negatived 70 to 78.

Two amendments were proposed by Mr. Potter and Mr. King of Massachusetts, which were calculated to equalize the duties of stills employed in distilling foreign and domestic materials, which were negatived.

After this bill was gone through, the committee took up the bill for laying a direct tax, and having made progress, the committee rose and reported progress; and the house adjourned.

Friday, July 2.

The reports of the naval committee agreeing to the amendment of the bill for rewarding the officers and crew of the Hornet, and the bill authorizing the building of barges, were referred to the committee of the whole.

BARGES OR ROW GALLIES.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Nelson, resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Alston in the chair, on the bill last mentioned.

After a short but animated debate on the bill the committee rose, and reported the bill to the house, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the following words:

"Be it enacted, &c. That for the protection of the ports and harbours of the U. S. the President shall cause to be built, without delay, such number of barges as he may deem necessary, to be armed, equipped and manned, as he may direct, a size not less than 45 feet long, and capable of carrying heavy guns."

The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed, without a division.

DEFENCE OF MARITIME FRONTIERS.

On motion of Mr. Troup, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to amend the act in addition to the act for raising an additional military force.

The 1st section of the bill authorizes the enlistment (at the discretion of the executive) of 5 of the regiments of what are usually called the 12 months men (authorized by an act of last session) to be for and during the war, instead of 12 months, to be limited, as to service to the defence of the seaboard of the U. S. or of such part thereof as the president may select and determine.

This section having been read Mr. Troup explained the view of the military committee in recommending the passage of this bill. Mr. Troup wished so to modify the bill as that the destination of this force should be subject to be changed by act of congress, if congress should hereafter deem it expedient; and he moved an amendment to that effect.

After a desultory debate, in which Messrs. Troup, Gholson, Wright, Clay, Grosvener, Bradley and Taylor took part, principally turning on the propriety of enlisting men for a particular service or destination, on this amendment was negatived 58 to 52.

The bill as amended was engrossed for a third reading.

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 1.

It cannot have escaped the recollection of any one acquainted with the clear character of Maryland, only years past, how extremely elevated democrats were to have such a man as Col. Mercer attached to their party, and what flattering court was paid to him, every memorial of his who can wield a pen, or in fact, security, is employed to vilify character; and for what? For no reason, but because his good sense not suffer him to appropriate all the glories which have so eminently distinguished our administration, and his willing support to all their various schemes, which seemed to have no other object than the ruin of his country. He was guided by principle, had sufficient foresight to see the decay of that course of policy, has not only precipitated this movement from the lofty eminence he held in the eyes of most men, but has brought thousands to poverty and a flood of evils upon all. The terrible imprecations are now full against him by these retained scoundrels. Every puppy in human shape can yell "tory" and "apostate" and feel themselves at liberty to hunt down, and gorge their appetites in the bitterness of their character; but a man like his has nothing to fear from their pursuits; for as often as the backs are made, so much more brilliant his virtue appear. Few, higher in the estimation of virtuous enlightened men than V. Marcey, yet we find that his integrity and unimpaired reputation, are insufficient to shield him against the attacks of these Hoppies of democracy. Here his character to pass through the ordeal of the strictest scrutiny, it offers nothing by the examination, men, however, are peculiarly susceptible to factionists, therefore it was to be expected that he would experience a discriminate slaughter which virtuous men have long been planning against virtuous men. But there is consolation left to those who might incur their displeasure. Their praise is censure, and their censure is praise.

It is generally reported in Washington, that Mr. Secretary Munroe placed at the head of the army, Lieutenant-General's command of the Kentucky Cicero, Mr. Secretary, is to succeed him in the office of Secretary of State. This will be better than to place him at the head of the treasury department, should calculate upon no great good resulting to the country. It would require a general popularity different from which Monroe can lay claim to, to remedy that has been so much diminished. Should this arrangement be made, and the treasury be declared, there will then be an appointment of some other disciple of the Jeffersonian school.

The "agitation of mind" with Dearborn has been so much increased, he has lost him many friends. That unbounded rage which they at first placed in him, and military skill, he is a bitter invective and a man who dislikes the smell of gunpowder, and the whizzing of a ball as he does, should never be led an army to the front of any of its operations. He is more unfortunate in the opinion of his general officers than Madison has been; and he is attributed to a wish to exclude him from his own political party, than to any other cause. He is a found general, qualified, and experienced, to command an army, but in making his military always appeared to be superior to that of his



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1813.

It cannot have escaped the recollection of any one acquainted with the political character of Maryland, only a few years past, how extremely elated the democrats were to have such a man as Col. Mercer attached to their party, and what flattering court was paid him. The scene is now entirely changed; instead of that reverence, that unqualified applause, with which they professed to honour him, every menial of the party who can wield a pen, or is frolicful in scurrility, is employed to vilify his character; and for what? For no other reason, but because his good sense would not suffer him to appropriate all the victories which have so eminently distinguished our administration, and yield his willing support to all their visionary schemes, which seemed to have no other object than the ruin of his country. He was guided by principle and had sufficient foresight to see the tendency of that course of policy, which has not only precipitated this Government from the lofty eminence which it held in the eyes of most nations, but has brought thousands to poverty, and a flood of evils upon all. The most terrible imprecations are now fulminated against him by these retailers of scandal. Every puppy in human shape who can yell "tory" and "apostate," feel themselves at liberty to hunt him down, and gorge their appetites in the denunciations of his character; but a character like his has nothing to fear from their pursuits; for as often as these attacks are made, so much more brilliant will his virtue appear. Few, stand higher in the estimation of virtuous and enlightened men than V. Maxcy esq.—yet we find that his integrity and undiminished reputation, are insufficient to shield him against the attacks and vile insinuations of these Harpies of democracy. Were his character to pass through the ordeal of the strictest scrutiny, it would suffer nothing by the examination. Such men, however, are peculiarly obnoxious to factiousists, therefore it was not to be expected that he would escape the discriminate slaughter which malignant spirits have long been planning against virtuous men. But there is this consolation left to those who formerly incur their displeasure that their praise is censure, and their censure praise.

It is generally reported in Washington, that Mr. Secretary Munroe is to be placed at the head of the army, with Lieutenant-General's command, and at the Kentucky Cicero, Mr. Speaker, is to succeed him in the office of Secretary of State. This will be something better than to place him at the head of the treasury department, although should calculate upon no great deal of good resulting to the country from it. It would require a genius and popularity different from what Mr. Munroe can lay claim to, to revive an authority that has been so much diminished. Should this arrangement take place, and the treasury be declared vacant, there will then be an appointment of some other disciple of the Jefferson school.

The "agitation of mind" with which Mr. Dearborn has been so much troubled, has lost him many devoted friends. That unbounded confidence which they at first placed in his military and political skill, has given place to bitter invective and distrust. A man who dislikes the smell of gunpowder, and the whizzing of balls, as he does, should never be so bold as to lead an army to the field, or direct any of its operations. No man ever more unfortunate in the appointment of his general officers than Mr. Dearborn has been; and this must be attributed to a wish to extend his power to his own political friends, rather than to any other cause. He might have found generals qualified, both by mind and experience, to command an army, but in making his selections, he always appeared to have a superior to that of merit.

The Friends of Peace & Commerce, in the 2d Election District of Anne Arundel county, are invited to attend a meeting to take place on Saturday the 17th inst. at the Old Fields of Mr. Robert Lasby, adjoining the Farm of B. A. Worthington Esq. The attendance of Gentlemen from the other Districts is requested. July 8.

An anonymous communication has been received from the Upper District, relative to a meeting of the voters thereof, which comes in so "questionable a shape" that we decline giving it publicity until we hear further on the subject. It would give us pleasure to announce a meeting of the kind could we be persuaded it was really contemplated or authorized.

From the Norfolk Herald of July 2. Of the movements of the enemy's squadron in our waters we have no certain accounts. Report says that some of the frigates went to sea on Wednesday.

From the Alexandria Gazette, of July 6. Accounts were received at Washington yesterday morning, by the express mail from Buffalo, of the capture of Col. Berstler and his regiment of upwards of 500 men, by the British, about 14 miles from Fort George.

RICHMOND, July 1. Richmond menaced with a hostile visit. After our paper went to press yesterday, we received the following communication:

Wednesday 30th June. At half past 11 o'clock A. M. an express arrived to the governor with a letter from general Chamberlayne enclosing one from Colonel Walker, at Williamsburg dated on yesterday [29th] of which the following is a copy: "I have just received information of 6 barges coming up James River, within six miles of this place, and that there were several frigates near Day's Point, on James River last night. I have to request that you will push on to my aid; at any rate with your cavalry, if your infantry are to a much fatigued."

WM. WALKER, Col. Com. 68th regt. Brig. Gen. Chamberlayne.

Since the above, another express arrived, bringing intelligence that a ship and four barges of the enemy were this morning off Sandy Point.

By the Right Honorable Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander of His Majesty's ships and vessels, employed and to be employed on the American and W. Indian Station, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath caused his pleasure to be signified to the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to direct that I should institute a strict and rigorous Blockade of the Ports and Harbors of New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the River Mississippi, in the United States of America and maintain, and enforce the same, according to the usages of war in similar cases. And likewise that the Ministers of Neutral Powers should be duly notified that all the men, vessels, and goods, authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and exercised, with respect to all Vessels which may attempt to violate the said Blockade.

I do, therefore, hereby require and direct you to pay the utmost regard and attention to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands as before mentioned, by every means in your power to maintain and enforce the most strict and rigorous Blockade of the Ports and Harbors of New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the River Mississippi, in the U. States of America accordingly.

Given under my hand, on board His Majesty's ship San Domingo, at Bermuda, the 26th of May, 1813.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from J. M. Budd to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Halifax, June 15, 1813.

Sir, The unfortunate death of Capt. James Lawrence and Lt. Augustus C. Ludlow has rendered it my duty to inform you of the capture of the late U. S. frigate Chesapeake.

On Tuesday June 1st, at 3 A. M. we were informed that the Chesapeake was under way from President's Head, with a light wind from the southward and westward, and proceeded on a cruise. A ship was then in sight in the offing, which had the appearance of a ship of war, and which, from information received from pilot boats, and craft, we believed to be the British frigate Shannon. We made sail in chase and cleared ship for action. At half past 4 P. M. she hove to, with her head to the southward and eastward. At 5 P. M. took in the royals and top-gallant sails, and at half past 5 hauled the courses up. About 13 minutes before 6 P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot. The first broadside did great execution on both sides, damaged our rigging, killed among others Mr. White the sailing master, and wounded Capt. Lawrence. In about 12 minutes after the commencement of the action we fell on board of the enemy & immediately after one of our arm chests on the quarter-deck was blown up by a hand grenade thrown from the enemy's ship. In a few minutes one of the Captains aids came on the gun-deck to inform me that the boarders were called. I immediately called the boarders away and proceeded to the spar-deck, where I found that the enemy had succeeded in boarding us & had gained possession of our quarter-deck. I immediately gave orders to haul on board the fore-tack, for the purpose of shooting the ship clear of the other, and then made an attempt to regain the quarter-deck, but was wounded and thrown down on the gun-deck. I again made an effort to collect the boarders, but in the meantime the enemy had gained complete possession of the ship. On my being carried down to the cock-pit, I there found Capt. Lawrence and Lt. Ludlow both mortally wounded; the former had been carried below previously to the ship's being boarded; the latter was wounded in attempting to repel the boarders. Among those who fell early in the action was Mr. Edward J. Ballard the 4th Lieutenant, and Lt. James Broom of Marines.

I therein inclose you a return of the killed and wounded, by which you will perceive that every officer, upon whom the charge of the ship would devolve, was either killed or wounded previous to her capture. The enemy report the loss of Mr. Watt, their first Lieut.; the Purser; the Captain's Clerk; and 23 seamen killed; and Captain Brooke, a Midshipman, and 56 men wounded.

The Shannon had, in addition to her full complement, an officer and 16 men belonging to the Belle Poule, and a part of the crew belonging to the Tenedos.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect, &c.

GEORGE BUDD. The Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec. Navy, Washington.

NEW-LONDON, JUNE 30. For information of owners of vessels and boats, I subjoin an extract of a letter received by me in a flag of truce from Sir Thomas M. Hardy commanding his Britannic majesty's ship Ramilies, off New-London, bearing date June 26th.

JIRAH ISHAM, Brig. Gen. Commanding at N. London.

"I am under the necessity of requesting you to make it publicly known, that I cannot permit vessels or boats of any description (flags of truce excepted) to approach or pass the British squadron, in consequence of an American vessel having exploded yesterday, three hours after she was in our possession."

Yours, &c.

T. M. HARDY.

Under our head of the 26th, we stated that Com. Hardy's letter to Col. Barclay, was forwarded to the Secretary of state—We since find that gen. Isham sent a flag on board with the letter unopened. The commodore had directed his officer to request it might be opened by the commanding officer here, if he thought it improper to transmit it to Colonel Barclay sealed. The gen. however, thought proper to return the letter with information to the commodore, that any letter he might wish to forward to Col. Barclay, must be without seal. The com. broke the seal and sent the letter back; and in reply to General Isham's letter, expressed a great satisfaction at the honorable delicacy which had directed his proceedings.

Com. Hardy informed Captain French, the flag officer, that the explosion of the schr. Eagle killed a

second Lieut. and ten men and badly wounded several others.

The Ramilies and Acacia are at anchor with two sloops recently taken. A heavy firing was heard this morning, supposed to be near Saybrook.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND. BOSTON, JUNE 24. By the Henry, we received Halifax papers to the 18th inst. containing London dates to the 12th of May, and Glasgow to the 15th—14 days later than before received.

LONDON, MAY 10. Maj. Gen. the Hon. Alexander Hope, re-embarked on Friday at Yarmouth, on board the Erebus sloop of war for Gottenburg. He proceeds, it is said, with extended powers to re-open the negotiations with Denmark.

Sir Robert Wilson has been reconnoitring all the blockaded and besieged fortresses on the Vistula and Oder, and left Berlin about the 6th April, as it was supposed for Magdeburg.

MAY 12. Captain Bedford, of the Childers sloop, arrived this morning from America, with the official notification of the proposed mediation of the Russian Emperor between that country and Great-Britain. The blockade was vigorously maintained.

There was a report in circulation just before our paper was put to press, of a great battle having been fought in the vicinity of Leipsick. Some account from Altenburg of the twenty-ninth ultimo, stated that it was probable a battle would take place there; but we have not heard of any arrival from the continent this morning.

A letter from Gottenburg, of the 4th May, says, "About 5000 troops in the finest order, have been inspected by the Crown Prince. He is accompanied by his son Oscar, who is an intelligent youth, and speaks the Swedish language like a native. Oscar is to remain here; but his father leaves us for Carlscrona to-morrow, whence he proceeds to Germany."

EDINBURGH, MAY 13. Paris papers to the 7th inst. were received on Sunday, and their contents are of considerable importance. Two reports from the army in Germany, addressed to the Empress, as Regent of France, bring down the military operations to the 30th ult. At that date the army had advanced from the Maine in two lines, both tending to and meeting upon the Saale, along which, on both sides, Buonaparte has placed it from Saalfeld, through Jena, to Naumburg, Weissenfels, and Halle. On the 28th, Ney crossed the Saale to Naumburg, and sent forward his advanced guard where an action took place with a corps of the allies under the Russian General Lanskoi—Victory is said to have declared for the French; but even from their own account the advantage appears to have been of a trifling nature.

The following are the positions of the French army as stated in these accounts: On the 29th, Buonaparte's headquarters were at Naumburg, and on the 30th he passed through Weimar. The Viceroy's headquarters were at Marsfeld, with his left leaning upon the left of the Saale, and occupying Calbe and Bernburg, where the Duke of Belluno is.

Lauriston, with the 5th corps occupied Asleben.

The 35th division was upon Esleben, the 35th and 36th being in the rear in reserve.

The Prince of Moskwa had his corps in advance of Weimar.

The Duke of Ragusa was at Gotha.

The 4th corps under Bertrand, was at Saalfeld.

The 12th under Reggio, at Cobourg, and the guards at Erfurt.

All the army was in motion, the junction of the armies of the Elbe and of the Maine having taken place on the 27th, between Naumburg and Merseburg.

On the 23d of April, the Prince of Eckmuhl established his headquarters at Bremen.

The Russians and Prussians occupy a position nearly parallel with the French; the latter are on the Saale, the former are on a line which descends from Dessau thro' Leipsick to Altenburg.

The French papers admit the surrender of Thorn, but state that Spandau continued to hold out, which we know to be incorrect, that fortress having surrendered as well as Thorn.

A mail from Heligoland arrived

on Monday, with letters and papers to the 5th inst. Their contents are important and satisfactory.

The correspondent of the 4th states, that the French have been forced back from Halle, and have crossed the Saale.

There has been an insurrection at Dantzick, and Rapp, whose palace was attacked escaped with difficulty. The garrison consisted of about 6000 effective men.

William Duvall. Earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to settle immediately, and those who have claims against him to present the same for payment, as he intends removing from Annapolis in a few days. He hopes this notice will prevent further trouble.

Those indebted to him as executor of Francis Tucker, may rest assured that further indulgence cannot be given, and those who have claims against said estate would do well to present them for payment.

A person will be authorized to obtain settlements in his absence. Annapolis, July 8, 1813.

SARAH ANN WATERS, Has just received, at her shop in Church-street, Annapolis, a fresh assortment of Ladies dress and undress Shoes & Slippers, among which are a few ladies retired slippers, on the most reduced terms. July 1, 1813. 3w.

General Orders, Annapolis, June 28, 1813. THE Officers commanding detachments of the militia, who have been ordered on duty, will proceed to make out Muster Rolls according to law, and return them to the accountants of militia, that pay rolls may be prepared, and arrangements made for the payment of them as early as possible. The Commissaries, and others who have furnished provisions or supplies for the Militia, will prepare their accounts, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, and lodge them with the accountants for adjustment. The officers of companies will immediately divide their companies in ten divisions, agreeably to the law of the last session, and notify the first and second class to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

By order of the Commander in Chief, JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen. WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT. In consequence of ill-health, declines being considered a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next Legislature of Maryland. June 24. 3w.

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of William McCauley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are requested to make known the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to JOSEPH EVANS, Admr. June 24, 1813.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents there being herewith inserted.

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of John Wasteneys, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, from the orphan's court of said county. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those who are in any manner indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to JOHN C. WEEMS, Adm. d. n. s. w. June 10.



# AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

[FROM THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.]  
We last week promised our readers an account of the journey of the gentlemen attached to the N. York Fur Company, from the Pacific Ocean to this place; we now lay it before our readers as collected from the gentlemen themselves.

On the 28th June, 1812, Mr. Robert Stewart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company, with two Frenchmen, and Messrs. Ramsey Crooks and Robert McClellan, left the Pacific Ocean with dispatches for New-York.

After ascending the Columbia river 90 miles, John Day one of the hunters became perfectly insane and was sent back to the main establishment, under charge of some Indians; the remaining six pursued their voyage upwards of 600 miles, when they happily met with Mr. Joseph Miller on his way to the mouth of the Columbia; he had been considerably to the south and east, among the nations called Blackarms and Arapahays, by the latter of whom he was robbed in consequence of which he suffered almost every privation human nature is capable of, and was in a state of starvation and almost nudity when the party met him.

They now had fifteen horses, and pursued their journey for the Atlantic world without any uncommon incident, until within about 200 miles of the Rocky mountains, where they unfortunately met with a party of the Crow Indians, who behaved with the most unbounded insolence, and were solely prevented from cutting off the party by observing them well armed and constantly on their guard. They however pursued on their track 6 days and finally stole every horse belonging to the party.

Some idea of the situation of those men may be conceived, when we take into consideration that they were now on foot and had a journey of 2000 miles before them, 1500 of which entirely unknown, as they intended and prosecuted it considerably south of Messrs. Lewis and Clark's route; the impossibility of carrying any quantity of provisions on their backs, in addition to their ammunition and bedding, will occur at first view. The danger to be apprehended from starvation was imminent.

They however put the best face upon their prospects, and pursued their route towards the Rocky mountains at the head waters of the Colorado or Spanish River, and stood their course E. S. E. until they struck the head waters of the great river Platte, which they undeviatingly followed to its mouth. It may here be observed, that this river for about 300 miles is navigable for a barge; from thence to the Otto village, within 45 miles of its mouth into the Missouri, it is a mere bed of sand, without water sufficient to float a skin canoe.

From the Otto village to St. Louis the party performed their voyage in a canoe furnished them by the natives, and arrived here in perfect health on the 30th of last month. Our travellers did not hear of the war with England until they came to the Ottos; these people told them that the Shawanoe Prophet had sent them a wampum, inviting them to join in the war against the Americans; that they answered the messenger, that they could make more by trapping beaver than making war against the Americans.

After crossing the hills (Rocky mountains) they happily fell in with a small party of Snake Indians from whom they purchased a horse, who relieved them from any further carriage of food, and this faithful four footed companion performed that service to the Otto village. They wintered on the river Platte 60 miles from its mouth.

By information received from these gentlemen, it appears that a journey across the continent of N. America might be performed with a waggon, there being no obstruction in the whole way that any one would dare to call a mountain, in addition to its being much the most direct and short one from this place to the mouth of the Columbia river. Any future party who may undertake this journey and are tolerably acquainted with the different places, where it would be necessary to lay up a small stock of provisions would not be impeded, as in all probability they would not meet with an Indian to interrupt their progress; although on the other route more north there are almost insurmountable barriers.

Messrs. Hunt, Crooks, Miller, McClellan, McKenzie, and 80 men who left St. Louis in the beginning of March 1811, for the Pacific o-

cean, reached Aricoras village on the 13th day of June, where, meeting with some American hunters who had been the preceding year on the waters of the Columbia with Mr. Henry, and who giving such an account of the route by which they passed as being far preferable in point of procuring with facility an abundant supply of food at all times, as well as avoiding even the probability of seeing their enemies the Black Feet than by the track of captains Lewis and Clark; the gentlemen at once abandoned their former ideas of passing by the falls of the Missouri, and made the necessary arrangements for commencing their journey over land from this place.

Eighty horses were purchased and equipped by the 17th of July, and on the day following they departed from the Aricoras, sixty persons in number, all on foot except the partners of the company. In this situation they proceeded for 5 days, having crossed in that time two considerable streams which joined the Missouri below the Aricoras, when finding an inland tribe of Indians calling themselves Shawhays, but known among the whites by the appellation of Cheybones, we procured from these people an accession of forty horses, which enabled the gentlemen to furnish a horse for every two men. Steering W. S. W. they passed the small branches of Big River the Little Missouri above its forks and several of their tributary streams of Powder River, one of which they followed up, they found a band of the Absaroka or Crow nation, encamped on its banks at the foot of the Big Horn mountain.

For ammunition and some small articles, they exchanged all their lame for sound horses with these savages; but although this band has been allowed by every one who knew them, to be by far the best behaved of their tribe, it was only by that unalterable determination of the gentlemen to avoid jeopardizing the safety of the party without at the same moment submitting to intentional insults, that they left this camp (not possessing a greater free than the whites) without coming to blows.

The distance from the Aricoras to this mountain, is about 450 miles over an extremely rugged track, by no means furnishing a sufficient supply of water; but during the twenty-eight days they were getting to the base of the mountain, they were only in a very few instances without abundance of Buffalo meat.

Three days took them over to the plains of Mad River (the name given the Big Horn above this mountain) which following for a number of days they left it where it was reduced to 80 yards in width, and the same evening reached the banks of the Colorado or Spanish river. Finding flocks of Buffaloes at the end of the 3d days travel on this stream, the party passed a week in drying Buffalo meat for the residue of the voyage as in all probability those were the last animals of the kind they would meet with. From this camp, in one day, they crossed the dividing mountain and pitched their tents on Hoback's Fork of Mad River, where it was near 150 feet broad, and in eight days more having passed several stupendous ridges, they encamped in the vicinity of the establishment made by Mr. Henry, in the fall of 1810, on a fork about 70 yards wide, bearing the name of that gentleman; having travelled from the main Missouri about 900 miles in 54 days.

Here abandoning their horses, the party constructed canoes and descended the Snake or Key-eye-nem river (made by the junction of Mad river south of Henry's Fork) 400 miles, in the course of which they were obliged by the intervention of impassable rapids to make a number of portages, till at length they found the river confined between gloomy precipices at least 200 feet perpendicular, whose banks for most part were washed by this turbulent stream which for 30 miles was a continual succession of falls, cascades and rapids. Mr. Cook's canoe had split and upset in the middle of a rapid, by which one man was drowned, named Anthoine Glapin, and that gentleman saved himself by extreme exertion in swimming. From the repeated losses by the upsetting of canoes their stock of provisions were now reduced to a bare sufficiency for five days, totally ignorant of the country where they were, and unsuccessful in meeting any of the natives from whom they could hope for information.

Unable to proceed by water Messrs. McKenzie, McClellan and

Reed, set out in different directions, inclining down the river, for the purpose of finding Indians & buying horses. Mr. Crooks with a few men returned to Henry's Fork for those they had left, while Mr. Hunt remained with the main body of the men in trapping beaver for their support. Mr. C. finding the distance much greater by land than they had contemplated, returned at the end of three days, where waiting five more expecting relief from below, the near approach of winter made them determine on depositing all superfluous articles and proceeding on foot. Accordingly on the 10th of November, Messrs. Hunt & Crooks set out each with eighteen men, one party on the south side of the river.

Mr. Hunt was fortunate in finding Indians with abundance of salmon and some horses, but Mr. Crooks saw but few and in general too miserably poor to afford his party assistance; thirteen days travel brought the latter to a high range of mountains through which the river forced a passage, and the bank being their only guide they still by climbing over points of rocky ridges projecting into the stream kept as near it as possible, till in the evening of the 3d December impassable precipices of immense height put an end to all hopes of following the margin of this water course, which here was not more than 40 yards wide, ran with incredible velocity and was withal so foamingly tumultuous, that even had the opposite bank been fit for their purpose, attempts at rafting would have been perfect madness as they could only have the inducement of ending in a watery grave a series of hardship and privations, to which the most hardy and determined of the human race must have found himself inadequate. They attempted to climb the mountain, still bent on pushing on, but after ascending for half a day, they discovered to their sorrow that they were not half way to the summit, and the snow already too deep for men in their emaciated state to proceed further.

Regaining the river bank, they returned up and on the third day met with Mr. Hunt and party, with one horse proceeding downwards; a canoe was soon made of a horse hide and in it transported what meat they could spare to Mr. Crook's starving followers, who for the last eighteen days after leaving the place of deposit had subsisted on half a meal in 24 hours, and in the last nine days had eat only one beaver, a dog, few wild cherries and old moccasins, having travelled during these 27 days at least 550 miles. For the next four days, both parties continued on up the river without any other support than what little rosebuds and cherries they could find, but here they luckily fell in with some Snake Indians, from whom they got five horses, giving them three guns and some other articles for the same. Starvation had bereft J. B. Prevost of his senses entirely, and on seeing the horse flesh on the opposite shore, was so agitated in crossing in a skin canoe that he upset it and was unfortunately drowned. From hence Mr. Hunt went on to a camp of Shoshomes about 90 miles above, where procuring a few horses and a guide he set out for the main Columbia, across the mountains to the south west leaving the river where it entered the range and on it Mr. Crooks and five men unable to travel.

Mr. H. lost a Canadian named Garriere by starvation, before he met the Shy-eye-to-ga Indians in the Columbia plains; from whom getting a supply of provisions, he soon reached the main river, which he descended in canoes and arrived without any further loss at Astoria, in the month of Feb.

Messrs. McKenzie, McClellan and Reed had united their parties on the Snake River mountains, thro' which they travelled 21 days, to the Murlpot River, subsisting on an allowance by no means adequate to the toils they underwent daily; and to the smallness of their number (which was in all 11) they attribute their success in getting with life to where they found some wild horses; they soon after reached the fork called by Capt. Lewis and Clarke, Koolkooske; went down Lewis's party, and the Columbia wholly by water, without any misfortune except the upsetting in a rapid of Mr. McClellan's canoe, and although it happened on the first day of the year yet by great exertion they clung to the canoe till the others came to their assistance, making their escape with the loss of some rifles, they reached Astoria early in January.

Three of the five men who remained with Mr. Crooks, afraid of perishing by want, left him in February on a small river on the road by which Mr. Hunt had passed in quest of Indians, and have not since been heard of. Mr. G. had followed Mr. H's track in the snow for 7 days, but coming to a low prairie he lost every appearance of the trace and was compelled to pass the remaining part of winter in the mountains, subsisting sometimes on beaver and horse meat, and their skins, and at others on their success in finding roots. Finally on the last of March, the other only Canadian being unable to proceed was left with a lodge of Shoshones, and Mr. G. with John Day finding the snow sufficiently diminished, undertook from Indian information, to cross the last ridge, which they happily effected and reached the banks of the Columbia by the middle of April, where in the beginning of May they fell in with Messrs. Stewart, having been a few days before stripped of every thing they possessed by a band of villains near the falls. On the 10th of May, they arrived safe at Astoria, the principal establishment of the Pacific Fur Company, within 14 miles of Cape Disappointment.

## Vaccine Matter.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent for VACCINATION, hereby gives notice, that genuine vaccine matter will be furnished to any Physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post—and the requisite fee, five dollars, (in the current bank paper of any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person, who can read and write, to secure his own family from the small pox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or expense.

All letters on this subject, to and from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail, free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage vaccination."

JAMES SMITH,  
U. S. Agent for Vaccination,  
Baltimore. Sw.

June 17.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 23d June, 1813.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given, to stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

By order,  
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

## NOTICE.

The subscribers will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 17th day of July next, a tract of land called LOCUST HILLS, and a vacancy thereto, and upon the sale thereof, a good and sufficient title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence on the premises at 11 o'clock on said day.

John Collins,  
Zachariah Collins,  
John Collins, Joseph Collins. Sw.

June 24.

## NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and giving judgments in all cases of appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to act on the business of the court generally.

By order,  
THS. HARRIS, Jun. Clk. Annapolis, June 17. Sw.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having removed to the City of Baltimore, No. 121, Market street, where he intends carrying on the DRY GOOD business, and the firm of White & Swell, he particularly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment to him in Baltimore, or to Ridgely & Pindell, Annapolis, who are authorized to give receipts for any monies paid them on his account.

June 18. GIDEON WHITE. Sw.

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JOHN CHILDS. Sw. June 17.

## D. CURRAN.

CORN-FILL-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,  
A variety of Blue Cloths,  
Blue and other Casimeres,  
Superfine Black Cloth,  
Blue and Yellow Nankeens,  
White and Corded Marcellies,  
Cambric Muslin and Shirting  
Cambricks,  
Irish Linens and Long Lams,  
Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,  
Silk and Cotton Stockings,  
Bandana Handkerchiefs,  
Linen Cambric, &c. &c. &c.  
And a good assortment of Union Free-  
town Cotton for Weaving, and  
Cotton for knitting and setting,  
Annapolis, May 18, 1813.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for Sale, on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All-Saints Parish Church, in said county, late the property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions, on one, two, and three years credit, bearing interest from the day of sale.

William Holland,  
Richard Grisham,  
Daniel Kent,  
James Wilson,  
John H. Chen. Sw.

May 20th, 1813.

## TAXES.

The period has arrived compelling me to enter actively upon the discharge of my official duties as collector of Anne-Arundel county, and having allotted to myself for collection, a large district of the county, frequent applications at the residences of persons for the payment of taxes will of course be impracticable, therefore I am induced by a feeling consideration for individual convenience, to publish this general notice, hoping it may have the effect to induce every person concerned to prepare to meet the call when made. To say that I naturally feel inclined to show indulgence, would be unnecessary, it is proved by numerous instances; but weighty considerations make it imperative duty to complete the collection within the time prescribed by law; for, although it may be alleged, the circumstances of the times has in many cases lessened the facility of raising money, this may be urged with equal force against me, by those who have claims on the levy list; therefore my particular desire is to do equal justice. Those of my friends who have facilitated my collection, by making payment of their taxes to Mr. William Warfield, at Mr. Joseph Evans's store, will please accept my sincere thanks, and I again solicit a continuation of their favours the same way. Mr. Warfield is authorized to receive monies and pass receipts.

R. WELCH, of Res.  
Collector A. A. County.  
June 10.

## Anne-Arundel County, ss.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHITNEY, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, and a list of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has complied with the provisions of said act, and having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whitney be discharged from imprisonment, and be allowed the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whitney be discharged from imprisonment, and be allowed the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; 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# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1815.

No. 251

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**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Copy of a letter from Major General  
DEARBORN to the Secretary at  
War, dated

Head Quarters,

Fort George, June 25th, 1813.

SIR—I have the mortification of  
informing you of an unfortunate and  
accountable event which occurred  
yesterday. On the 23d, at evening,  
Lieut. Col. Boerstler, with 570 men,  
infantry, artillery, cavalry and rifle-  
men, in due proportion, was ordered  
to march by the way of Queenstown,  
to a place called the Beaver Dams,  
on the high ground, about eight or  
nine miles from Queenstown, to at-  
tack and disperse a body of the ene-  
my, collected there for the purpose  
of procuring provisions and harass-  
ing those inhabitants who are con-  
sidered friendly to the United States.  
Their force was, from the most di-  
rect information, composed of one  
company of the 104th Regiment a-  
bout 80 strong; from 150 to 200  
militia, and from 50 to 60 Indians.  
At eight o'clock yesterday morning  
when within about two miles of the  
Beaver Dams, our detachment was  
attacked from an ambush; but  
soon drove the enemy some dis-  
tance into the woods, and then re-  
turned to a clear field, and sent an ex-  
press for a reinforcement, saying he  
would maintain his position until re-  
inforced; a reinforcement of 300 men  
was immediately under the com-  
mand of Col. Chrystie; but on ar-  
riving at Queenstown, Col. Chry-  
stie received authentic information  
that Lieut. Col. Boerstler with his  
command had surrendered to the ene-  
my, and the reinforcement return-  
ing to camp. A man who belonged  
to a small corps of mounted volun-  
teer riflemen, came in this morn-  
ing, who states that the enemy sur-  
rounded our detachment in the woods  
towards 12 o'clock commenced  
general attack—that our troops  
fought more than two hours until the  
ammunition, and then surrendered;  
and at the time of the surrender  
the informant made his escape.—  
Why it should have been deemed  
proper to remain several hours in a  
position surrounded with wood with-  
out either risking a decisive action,  
effecting a retreat, remains to be  
accounted for, as well as the pro-  
longed waiting for a reinforcement  
at a distance of fifteen or sixteen  
miles.  
No information has been received  
of the killed or wounded. The ene-  
my's fleet has again arrived in our  
neighborhood.

With respect and esteem,

I am, sir, yours, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

John Armstrong,  
Secretary at war.

Extract from a letter received at Wash-  
ington, dated 28th June, Fort George.

The 15th regiment and detach-  
ments from other corps to amount of  
one hundred, were yesterday or-  
dered to reinforce Boerstler, who  
had been sent off with near six hun-  
dred troops to beat in or stir-  
up the enemy's advanced posts  
at a distance of fifteen miles, and  
had fallen into an ambush, and  
retreated himself from it and re-  
treated to a position which he thought a  
good one, where he determined to  
stand, till he could be supported.  
The commanding officer detached  
one company as far as Queen-  
stown when he received information  
of the enemy, collecting his whole  
force, fell upon Boerstler's position  
at 12 o'clock, and after a most  
fierce conflict of one hour and  
a half minutes compelled his brave but  
faded band to surrender. Not a  
man out of the whole number ex-  
cepted, but one, to tell the story.  
Boerstler ought to have retreat-  
ed; his stand was gallant, but in-  
judicious; the fault was that of a  
man but unadvised or ill-advised  
man. How much less blameable

however than detaching at all with-  
out sustaining the detachment?

When shall we learn the first prin-  
ciples of the art? When obey the  
first dictates of common sense? Shall  
we perish in detail, in the face of a  
beaten and inferior foe, the dupes  
and victims of the little artifices of  
the *petite guerre*? Our detachment  
was made in the same folly—900  
men were to fight an army that keeps  
cooped up at Fort George a division  
of 4000 effectives! I languish for  
the sight of a man who, understand-  
ing his business, will do justice to  
the army and the country. Under-  
stand such a man there is both honor  
and renown—under any other, confu-  
sion, disaster and disgrace.—Adieu—  
we hope for better times."

FROM FORT MEIGS.

ZANESVILLE, JUNE 30.

The following interesting intelli-  
gence from the North Western ar-  
my, was politely furnished us by his  
Excellency Governor Meigs, who  
passed through here on Monday  
for Chillicothe. In addition to what  
is contained in the following ex-  
tracts, we are informed that it is  
highly probable Col. Johnston's re-  
giment had left Fort Winchester be-  
fore General Clay's orders for their  
march to Fort Meigs had arrived.—  
He was to have made an expedi-  
tion to some of the Indian towns, and  
proceed from thence to Brownstown.  
—If he shall have proceeded to  
Brownstown and meets an enemy  
of larger force, his situation will be  
truly critical.

Miss. Edit.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Green  
Clay to Gen. Harrison, (enclosed to  
Gov. Meigs,) dated Camp Meigs,  
June 20th, 1813.

DEAR SIR,

Two men, one a Frenchman and  
the other a private in the late Col.  
Dudley's regiment have just arrived  
from Detroit, and from whom we  
have the important intelligence that  
the enemy contemplate another at-  
tack upon this garrison.

The Frenchman states, that the  
Indians had for sometime been ur-  
ging general Proctor to renew the at-  
tack. A council of war was held a  
few days since, in which it was de-  
termined to renew the attack upon  
Fort Meigs; and the combined forces  
were to set out on this day or to-  
morrow at furthest with that view.  
From every information, the In-  
dians would be about 4000 strong,  
with the expectation of additional  
reinforcements of perhaps as many  
more.

The British regulars from Fort  
George and Erie, had been sent for,  
and were expected at Malden about  
1000 strong.

The Canadian militia had been  
paraded on the 4th of June, (the  
King's birth day) and after a speech  
from the general, had been ordered  
to yield up their arms, being deemed  
unworthy his majesty's service.

Tecumseh was encamped at the  
River Rouge, near its mouth.  
The officers of the garrison have  
been generally consulted (on this  
and other intelligence) & they give  
the fullest confidence to the belief  
that the enemy contemplate another  
attack on this fort, nor do I hesitate  
to join in the belief.

The importance of this commu-  
nication to you needs no comment  
from me. We shall be prepared to  
give our enemy a warm reception,  
come when he will.

I have every confidence in your  
exertion, and feel that it is through  
you this army looks for triumph over  
our enemies.

I have sent expresses on different  
routes, and to different posts, to  
meet you, and enclosed copies of  
this communication to Governors  
Meigs and Shelby, and have taken  
the liberty to order Col. Johnston's  
regiment of mounted men from Fort  
Winchester to this place immedi-  
ately.

By different detachments sent  
from this place we have received  
from Fort Winchester about 1200  
barrels of flour, including that es-  
corted from Amanda by ensign  
Gray.

I am with high consideration, &c.  
GREEN CLAY.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Harri-  
son, to Governor Meigs, dated Head-  
Quarters, Franklinton, June 23d,  
1815.

DEAR SIR,

An express has just arrived from  
Camp Meigs, bringing information  
that an army of British and Indians  
were about to make another attack  
upon that place. I think it probable  
that Fort Meigs is not the object,  
but that the attack will be upon  
Lower Sandusky, Cleveland or Erie.  
I shall set out early in the morning  
for Sandusky, and will keep you con-  
stantly apprised of the events pass-  
ing in that direction.

I am, your friend,  
WM. H. HARRISON.  
His Excel. Gov. Meigs.

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 9.

Copy of a letter from Commodore  
LEWIS, to the Secretary of the  
Navy.

Off Sandy Hook, July 6, 1815.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you  
of the capture of the British sloop  
tender (Eagle) which for some time  
had been employed by commodore  
Berresford for the purpose of burn-  
ing the coasters, &c. Her force  
was two officers and 11 men, with a  
32 lb. brass howitzer.

This service was performed in a  
most gallant and officer-like manner  
by Sailing master Percival, who with  
volunteers from the flotilla, which I  
have the honor to command, jump-  
ed on board a fishing smack, ran the  
enemy along side, and carried him  
by a coup de main. I am sorry to add  
that in this little affair the enemy  
lost the commanding officer, one  
midshipman mortally wounded and  
two seamen badly. I am happy  
to say we suffered no injury, which  
is to be attributed to the superior  
management of Sailing-master Per-  
cival, and the coolness with which  
his men fired, for which they all de-  
serve well of their country.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
J. LEWIS,  
Com. U. S. Flotilla.

Hon. Wm. Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy.  
P. S. The capture was on Sunday  
the 4th inst.

From the National Intelligencer.

FROM THE N. W. ARMY.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Camp Meigs, June 23.

Information has reached us, by  
two men who escaped from Detroit,  
that Col. Proctor intends to besiege  
this place again, and that we may  
expect him with 1500 regulars and  
4000 Indians the first fair wind.  
The result cannot be doubted, as we  
have repaired the fortifications con-  
siderably. Col. Johnston's regiment  
of mounted men arrived last night.  
Col. Anderson's regiment is expect-  
ed to-morrow, and Gen. McArthur  
with 500 recruits will be here in a  
few days, which will give us a re-  
spectable force. Our situation will  
be much more advantageous than it  
was at the former siege, as the men  
will not be worn down by fatigue.  
Gen. Harrison is expected here to-  
morrow. It is supposed that the  
enemy has retreated with all his  
force from Lake Ontario with the  
intention of cutting off this place.  
We shall be prepared for them at all  
points and in any shape he may make  
the attack.

CHILICOTHE, JULY 2.

The express mail has just arrived  
from Franklinton, with the follow-  
ing important intelligence, for which  
we are indebted to the politeness of  
Gov. Meigs. If ever there was a  
time when the services of our fellow-  
citizens was necessary, that time  
has now arrived, and our worthy  
Governor relies with confidence on  
the disposition of the people to re-  
pel invasion by an immediate and  
voluntary recourse to arms.

Franklinton, July 1.

SIR,

I have this moment received a  
letter from Upper Sandusky, dated  
this morning informing that two men  
had arrived express at 3 o'clock,  
from Lower Sandusky, giving infor-

mation of an attack upon that post,  
yesterday evening by 300 Indians.  
Colonel Ball's squadron, and Major  
Croghan's battalion were 5 miles  
in advance of Upper Sandusky this  
morning and were pushing on to  
Lower Sandusky.

Gen. Harrison, with Anderson's  
regiment, left Lower Sandusky on  
Sunday for the Rapids. Johnson's  
regiment had reached that place on  
the 25th ult. My letter further  
states that firing had been heard for  
two days in the direction of the Ra-  
pids. The Gen. must have got into  
the Fort the day before the firing  
commenced.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your  
most obedient servant,  
J. C. BARTLET.  
His Ex. Gov. Meigs.

NEWBURYPORT, JULY 4.

Arrived sloop Ranger, Dennis,  
from Penobscot, 17 days. A pas-  
senger states, that on the 21st ult.  
discovered a privateer sloop in  
Owl's Head Narrows, about 1 mile  
to westward, in chase of a sloop,  
which run and came to anchor,  
where 3 others were lying, all of  
which were taken. Two others, a  
sloop belonging to Penobscot and a  
Thomastown schr. Captain Spear,  
which were standing on to the west-  
ward were also captured. The same  
afternoon, three of the prizes were  
moved down into the Thoroughfare,  
preparatory to manning them out;

2 escaped by running on shore, the  
other slipped her cables and run  
back to Thomastown. One of the  
prizes was a sloop from Boston for  
Bucks-town, with rum, molasses,  
corn, &c. which they removed into  
the Thomastown schr. intending to  
give up the sloop to send in the pri-  
soners. During this time from two  
to 300 militia collected, and pro-  
ceeded down to Fox-Island, it being  
thick foggy weather; when, at half  
past 2 on the morning of the 22d the  
fog clearing away, the privateer ap-  
peared at anchor about 20 rods from  
the shore, where they commenced  
firing upon her, with small arms and  
1 field piece, which killed the pri-  
vateers almost as fast as they came  
on deck.

The 1st Lieut. cut the cable, and  
in attempting to hoist the jib (lying  
flat on his back) had his under jaw  
shot away; the captain was killed,  
and but 9 men it was said survived,  
the rest being either killed or wound-  
ed; it being ebb tide, she drifted  
out, and when out of reach of the  
musketry got under way, leaving all  
her prizes, which again fell into the  
hands of the rightful owners.

The crews put in to man them, in  
attempting to escape to the pri-  
vateer in boats, were either killed or  
wounded. The action lasted about  
an hour. The above information  
was received from the American  
prisoners, who were on board dur-  
ing the action, and who were after-  
wards put on shore on the White-  
Islands. The privateer proved to  
be the Buckskin, formerly of Salem,  
carrying 3 guns, was fitted out of  
St. Andrews. She had on board a  
number of U. S. soldiers, who had  
deserted from Eastport, and entered  
on board the Buckskin. They were  
many of them known by the Amer-  
icans belonging to the above coast-  
ers.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

A coup de main.—Yesterday fore-  
noon a fishing smack was sent out  
from Musquito Cove by Commodore  
Lewis, who has the command of the  
flotilla of gun-boats stationed at the  
Hook, for the purpose of taking by  
stratagem the sloop Eagle, tender to  
the British 74 *Poictiers*, cruising off  
and on Sandy Hook Light House.  
The smack, named the Yankee, was  
borrowed of some fishermen at Fly  
Market, and a calf, a sheep and a  
goose, purchased and secured on  
deck. Between 30 and 40 men well  
armed with muskets, were secreted  
in the cabin and forepeak of the  
smack. Thus prepared she stood  
out to sea, as if going on a fishing  
trip to the banks, three men only  
being on deck, dressed in fishermen's  
apparel with buff caps on. The Eagle,  
on perceiving the smack, immedi-  
ately gave chase, and after com-  
ing up with her, and finding she had  
live stock on deck, ordered her to

go down to the commodore then a-  
bout 5 miles distant. The helm-  
man of the smack answered *aye, aye,*  
sir, and apparently put up the helm  
for that purpose, which brought him  
along side the Eagle not more than  
3 yards distant. The watch word,  
*Lawrence*, was then given, when the  
armed men rushed on deck from  
their hiding places, and poured into  
her a volley of musketry, which  
struck her crew with dismay, and  
drove them all down so precipitate-  
ly into the hold of the vessel, that  
they had not time to strike their col-  
ours. Seeing the deck was cleared  
of the enemy, sailing master Perci-  
val who commanded the expedition,  
ordered his men to cease firing. Up-  
on which one of the enemy came out  
the hold and struck the colours of the  
Eagle. She had on board a 32 pound  
brass howitzer, loaded with cannis-  
ter shot; but so sudden was the sur-  
prise that they had not time to dis-  
charge it. The crew of the Eagle  
consisted of H. Morris, master-mate  
of the *Poictiers*, W. Price midship-  
man, and 11 marines. Mr. Morris  
was killed, and Mr. Price mortally  
wounded; one marine killed, and  
1 severely wounded. The Eagle  
with the prisoners, was brought up  
to town yesterday afternoon, and  
landed at Whitehall, amid the shouts  
and plaudits of thousands of specta-  
tors, assembled on the battery cele-  
brating the 4th of July.

On Monday, July 5, was interred  
at Sandy Hook, with military honors  
(on the spot where was erected the  
monument to the memory of a Bri-  
tish officer of the Assistance, of 50  
guns) Mr. Henry Morris master's  
mate commanding His B. M. Ten-  
der Eagle, who fell in the action  
with the smack Yankee, under the  
command of John Percival of U. S.  
flotilla, on the morning of the same  
day. Every appropriate mark of re-  
spect was paid to his memory that  
was due to a brave and gallant offi-  
cer of his rank.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Music.  
Pall Bearers. Pall Bearers  
Mr. Bell, Mr. Briggs,  
Mr. Barrow, Mr. Gale,  
Mr. Washburn, Mr. Mansfield,  
Officers of Infantry, two and two.  
Capt. Gedney.  
Sailing masters of the Flotilla.  
Sailing master Percival.  
Col. Decatur, commanding at the  
Highlands.

Midshipman Price, who was stat-  
ed to have been killed, is still alive  
and was brought to town yesterday,  
where he receives every attention.

CHILICOTHE, JUNE 29.

On Monday the 21st instant, Gen-  
eral Harrison held a council in  
Franklinton with the chiefs of the  
Delaware, Shawanoe, Wyandot and  
Seneca tribes of Indians, to the a-  
mount of about 30. The General,  
in his talk to these chiefs, observed  
to them that he had been induced to  
call them together in order to ascer-  
tain their real intentions. He in-  
formed them that a crisis had arrived  
which demanded that all the  
tribes, which had heretofore remain-  
ed neutral, should take a decided  
stand either for us or against us; and  
that in order to give the U. States a  
guarantee of their good dispositions,  
the friendly tribes should either move  
with their families, into the settle-  
ments, or their warriors should ac-  
company him in the ensuing cam-  
paign, and fight for the United States.  
The chiefs having expressed their  
willingness to accede to the pro-  
positions of the General, and their  
satisfaction in having an opportu-  
nity of fighting for the U. States,  
the General informed them that  
he would let them know when their  
services should be required.—  
He also informed them that all  
those who should go with him must  
follow his mode of warfare, and not  
kill or injure old men, women, chil-  
dren, nor prisoners: that no one  
but a coward or a squaw would kill  
those who were unable to defend  
themselves; and that as Gen. Pro-  
ctor had agreed to deliver him (Har-  
rison) up to Tecumseh, if they had  
succeeded in taking Fort Meigs he  
promised them in his turn, if he  
should be successful, to deliver Pro-  
ctor into their hands, provided they  
should only put a petticoat on him!!!







ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1815.

BALTIMORE RIOTS.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that the Report of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, together with all the Depositions taken before them, relative to the Mob and Riots which destroyed the quiet of Baltimore during last summer, have been published, and are now for sale at Mr. G. Shaw's Book Store in this place. It contains a more full account than any that has yet appeared, and is a faithful narrative of all those violations of law and order which distracted that city from the demolition of the Federal Republican office in Gay-street to the catastrophe at the Gaol, and subsequent attempts to destroy the Post-Office. This book ought to occupy a place in every man's library, that he may be able at any time to recur to a period in the history of Baltimore for scenes which have no parallel, but in the sanguinary revolution of France, when the lives and property of individuals lay at the mercy of an infuriated banditti, who were allowed to perpetrate, in the face of day, the blackest atrocities, by the imbecility of a police, and that without fear of punishment. No other recommendation is necessary than to mention the subject; and as the trial of Mr. Hanson, and his brave associates, has not been published, it has claims on the public attention superior to what it might otherwise have had. Those who felt an interest in that little band, who braved the storms of outrageous violence to defend the liberty of speech and the press; rights purchased by the blood of patriots, and guaranteed to every citizen by our constitution, will doubtless wish for a record of those scenes which then harrowed up their feelings. In this book may be found that record, and as it is given under the imposing solemnity of an oath, before the highest tribunal in the state, no room is left to doubt its correctness. It makes a volume of 350 octavo pages, and is sold at \$1 50 cents in boards.

The Hon. Rufus King.

All who have had an opportunity of witnessing any important discussion in the senate, in which Mr. King has taken a part, have almost universally assigned him the palm. His talents are spoken of in more exalted terms, even by his political opponents, than any other member of that body, and we do not think it would be too much to say, that he is superior at this time to any other man of which the United States can boast. Bred up in the service of his country, and guided by the strictest integrity, he has justly acquired a reputation which entitles him to the confidence of his fellow-citizens. With such a man at the head of our government, we might soon expect to witness a change in the gloomy aspect of our affairs, and that scene of prosperity again restored which formerly spread its blessings around us. For many years he has lived in the retirement of private life, and his talents when greatly required, have been lost to his country; but since all parties now unite in wishing his praise, it is sincerely to be desired that his counsels may produce that effect which they so eminently deserve. If ever there is a time when great men come again into fashion, it should be the pride of our nation to have a statesman like him to direct its course. But as long as the people are controlled by those wild opinions which now how to actuate them, they never will be able to distinguish between their real and pretended friends. The only way that can be entertained at present, is that those sufferings, which they have already experienced, and those which yet await them, will learn them to discriminate between those who look to their best interests, and those who are the idle phantoms of a distempered imagination. Suppose an enquiry to be made into the causes of our disasters along the coast, agreeable to a proposition of Mr. Bradley, and what is it probable

will be the result? They will discover nothing more than what is very well known already. Almost every one is acquainted with our situation at the time war was declared, and under what insuperable circumstances it was commenced. We had neither men nor money at the juncture sufficient to authorize an attack on Canada, and the command of those few troops that were raised, was given to men totally unqualified to lead them into the field. Even had they possessed that kind of knowledge and experience necessary, it would have been impossible, with the small force which had been collected, to make any considerable progress into the British territory, at the time they were ordered to commence the campaign with their exterminating proclamations. Dearborn may have been guided by prudent motives in all his operations, for, until aided by a force adequate to the object for which he had been commissioned, it would most certainly have been the extreme of folly to have ventured upon it. But we have no opinion of his military skill or prowess, and it is generally believed that at no one period has he had a force sufficient to accomplish the subjugation of this little province.

Under these circumstances what could the poor man do? Urged to action without competent preparations, nothing could be calculated on but misfortune. The government, more than its agents, is in fault. In many cases they have confided some of the most important interests of the nation to men destitute of character or knowledge, and from such it would have been presumption to expect any thing else but disgrace. Small detachments of the army have, from time to time, been sent on expeditions, and it is seldom the case that they return, except as prisoners. To introduce an effectual reformation, if this is the object of the gentleman, it is necessary to commence with the seat or source of the evil. Let congress then scrutinize the conduct of administration, as well as those in minor situations, and they will then be able to apply the remedy. We have not yet seen that system introduced which was contemplated, upon the accession of Gen. Armstrong to the war department, and it is considered very doubtful whether even his *mighty genius*, will enable him to restore order from the confusion which prevailed in that department upon the resignation of Doctor Eustis. Misfortunes have crowded thick upon us, as much perhaps from injudicious appointments as from any other cause, but it would be extremely difficult to suggest any plan of reform without beginning at the head of the government. Mr. Madison has involved the nation in a labyrinth of difficulties, but it would require wisdom far more exalted than he can boast of, to raise her to that pitch of grandeur from which she has been precipitated. In catching at a shadow we have lost the greatest blessings ever enjoyed by any people, and we have now the mortifying reflection left us, that it was occasioned by our own folly.

Few, indeed, of those who some time since were so lavish of their "lives, fortunes and sacred honours," have yet fulfilled their engagements; and if there ever was a time when the government seemed to require their assistance it is the present. They will soon wish to contract for another loan, as their expenses are rapidly increasing, and this will be a fine opportunity to dispose of their fortunes. Since the army has dwindled so much of late by frequent captures, nothing is more necessary to enable government to prosecute their darling schemes than soldiers, and their plighted honour now calls upon them to enlist. By doing this, they may perhaps sell their lives, and government will then have obtained every thing from them which was so solemnly promised. We do not despair yet of seeing some of our great men, with muskets on their shoulders, marching to recover the ground we have already lost, and yielding their *atq.* to the disposal of government, to accelerate their move-

ments towards a complete subjugation of Canada. The army must now be said to be our chief dependence, since the navy has unfortunately been blocked up in different ports, and really it will be something like a broken reed, unless some acquisitions, like those we have alluded to, are soon made to it. With such men, who could forbear marching to the fields of glory? With patriots so devoted to their country it would be pleasure to die. Military enthusiasm might possibly be kindled in the coldest heart, and extend itself as well to the mansions of affluence as to the humble cot of indigence. It is odd that this experiment has never been tried, for the force of example sometimes effects wonders. But when it is observed, that those who were the most strenuous advocates for war still hang back, and refuse that aid to government which they gave every reason to expect, it extinguishes those feelings in others necessary to induce them to forego the pleasures of domestic life to enter upon scenes accompanied by innumerable hardships and dangers. Patriotic professions alone never yet achieved a victory, or replenished an empty treasury—they are well enough when united with actions, but in the way in which they appear now-a-days, they excite no other feeling than contempt, and bring down upon their authors the excess of ridicule. Let actions, and not words, be their motto, and these life and fortune men may yet be of some service to their country.

The privateer *Anacoda*, which was said some time ago to be cruising in co. with the *Essex* frigate, on the coast of Brazil, has arrived at Ocracoke from a very successful cruise. The *Anacoda*, we understand, spoke a Spanish brig who informed that the frigate President, Com. Rogers, was in the W. Indies; had made many prizes which she destroyed, and landed the prisoners in St. Bartholomew's.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the voters of the Upper Election District in Anne Arundel County, that there will be a public meeting on the fourth Saturday in July, at John Beall's Tavern in said District, to appoint a Committee to meet any committees that shall be appointed in the other districts, in a general committee, for the purpose of nominating four suitable persons to represent this county in the next general assembly of Maryland. July 15.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Saturday the 10th instant at his residence near West River, EDWARD HALL, Esquire. Unqualified praise, in the form of obituary notices, has so justly lost its effect by its indiscriminate application, that we should be almost tempted, on this occasion, to confine ourselves to a simple "*hic jacet*," did we not consider it a suppression of that homage so justly due to the memory of his virtues. To say that he was just, generous or benevolent, would be but to echo the common formula, and yet it would be no departure from truth to declare that he was all this; but we claim, as peculiarly his, a spirit more pre-eminently distinguished by its finer elements—His virtues were such as find their exercise in the social circle, they were more calculated to enchain our affections than to demand our reverence, or excite our wonder. Labouring under the most acute bodily anguish for several years we might naturally have looked for a correspondent asperity of temper, but the native benevolence of his heart had acquired so decided an influence as to retain its ascendancy in the midst of his afflictions. Let the Grave close upon his errors, they were fewer than generally fall to the lot of man; his virtues cannot be forgotten, they will live in the grateful and friendly remembrance of those who more intimately knew him.

From the *Alexandria Gazette*, of Tuesday.

The President has at length sent an answer to the resolutions offered by Mr. Webster and adopted by the House of Representatives on the 21st ult. The answer consisted of an elaborate report of the Secretary of State to the President, in which he states that the first and only information of the existence of the French repealing decree of the 28th April 1811, was communicated to this government by Mr. Barlow in his letter of the 12th May, 1812, and received on the 13th July of the same year. That Mr. Russell has repeatedly declared that the first knowledge he had of it was when re-

ceived from Mr. Barlow on the 29th May. No communication of the decree was ever made by the French minister near the U. States and that he has not made any explanation further than when questioned on the subject he declared his ignorance of its existence until the arrival of the *Wasp*—which vessel bro't it out to him. Mr. Barlow was instructed to demand an explanation of the French government; but his journey to the north and subsequent death had probably frustrated his intentions on that as well as the other subjects, with which he was charged. His successor, who has recently sailed for France, has been instructed to resume the pending negotiations with that government, and also to ask an explanation on the subject of the repealing decree.

RICHMOND, JULY 9. MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy's barges and small craft have been up to the fresher parts of our river, getting water. The last accounts we have of them are from a dispatch received by express from Col. Selden, dated Fort Powhatan, (or Hoods), July 17th. The following are extracts: "Late last night I received information from Capt. Benedict, dated Shoal Bay, informing me that the smaller vessels joined the frigates and brigs lying off the Point of Shoals yesterday, and had put on board of them a considerable quantity of live stock, &c. immediately after which the larger vessels proceeded down the river, leaving behind all the brigs, schrs. and barges. I shall know to day what course they will take. I presume they will return up the river."

It is said that 200 of the enemy were a few days past at the Old Point Light House covering their watering party there, and that they had nearly enough water—that Cockburn, though his flag was left standing, had gone to sea with a ship of the line and a transport ship—and that some of the frigates had fallen down the roads, and others had fallen into the roads.

It is conjectured by some politicians, that the ships which have gone and are going out, are bound off New-London. If it be their intention to attack Decatur, they will surely rue the folly of their enterprise.

We derive the following article from an unquestionable source:

"Information from a British officer to the 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter states that at the affair at Hampton their loss was 120 killed and 90 or 95 wounded—that a transport had sailed for Halifax with the wounded which had not room for more. He spoke highly of the riflemen, observing that their first fire was a deadly one, which threw the enemy into confusion, and that another such discharge would have routed their van or caused them to have laid down their arms. Their loss in officers is one major killed—one captain of marines severely wounded—one Lieut. of marines wounded since dead, and two others wounded, of 1st battalion of the Diadem."

Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards—\$2 00 Bound.

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee. July 15, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 11 o'clock,

About 120 acres of Land, more or less. This land adjoins the farms of William Steuart, and Richard Harwood, of Thomas, Esquires. There is on the premises an excellent barn, and a variety of fruit of different kinds, and twenty acres of good meadow can be easily made. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises. He also, being authorised, will offer on the same day, sixty acres of land, more or less, immediately adjoining, the principal part of which may be styled first rate meadow; there is also on the premises an excellent apple orchard in fine order, and producing fruit of the most choice kind; taking the whole together, a very handsome settlement may be made. There is a sufficiency of wood and timber on the premises necessary to the support of the place. Terms made known on the day of sale, which will be accommodating; an indisputable title will be given.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

July 15.

In Council.

Annapolis, July 9, 1815. Previous to the appointment of contractors for the several counties in this State, the Executive are desirous of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to furnish supplies for the Militia. Each contractor is to furnish supplies for the county for which he is appointed. Every ration is to consist of one pound and a fourth of a pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork; eighteen ounces of bread or flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy; And two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred of rations. It is expected that those who will engage to provide the same, will forward their terms as soon as possible to the clerk of the council. Bond and security will be required for faithful performance of their duties. By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

To be published once in three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, Melsheimer's German Paper Federal Gazette and American, of Baltimore, the Hagar's-Town Gazette, the People's Monitor of Easton, and the Maryland Herald.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1815.

John Brewer; Henry Beeding, Jos. Bartholomew, Jane Blackston, Robert Brockett, Peter A. Carnes, Nathaniel Cruise, John R. Campbell, Kitty Carroll, Mrs. Cross, Jesse Cole, Henry Drury, David Delouiden (2); Ephraim Duvall, Stephen B. Dorsey, Charles Fleming, James Flarty, West River, William S. Green (2), Clerk of A. A. County Court, Edward S. Gantt, Henry W. Hardy, George Hoffnagle, Ann Kair, Polly King, William Kilty, John Lyttle, Fort Madison, Lieut. Caleb Mackbee, Samuel B. Parsons, Stephen Patter, William Patterson, Thomas Roney (3), Nathan Randall, John Ross, William Reid, Lt. Ridgely, Peter Ross, David Ramsay, John Skinner, U. S. Agent, James Sears, Joseph Smith, John Smith, near Annapolis, Hezekiah Saffield, George Stevens, William Thomas, William Taylor, Nathan Tuchston, Fort Madison, John Williams, James Wallace, Isaac Warren, Tompson P. Williams, Charles A. Warfield, William Watkins, Charles Warfield of L. 12 miles from Annapolis, Jacob Whitwright, West River, Jane Younger, Elenor Young, Edward Young, Henry Yuckley.

JOHN MUNROE, P. M.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 25d June, 1815.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given, to stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

By order,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and giving judgments in all cases of appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to act on the business of the court generally.

By order,

THS. HARRIS, Jun. Clk.

Annapolis, June 17. tsm.

General Orders,

Annapolis, June 28, 1815.

THE Officers commanding detachments of the militia, who have been ordered on duty, will proceed to make out Muster Rolls according to law, and return them to the accountants of militia, that pay rolls may be prepared, and arrangements made for the payment of them as early as possible. The Commissaries, and others who have furnished provisions or supplies for the Militia, will prepare their accounts, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, and lodge them with the accountants for adjustment. The officers of companies will immediately divide their companies in ten divisions, agreeably to the law of the last session, and notify the first and second class to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

By order

of the Commander in Chief,

W. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

William Duvall,

Earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to settle immediately, and those who have claims against him to present the same for payment, as he intends removing from Annapolis in a few days. He hopes this notice will prevent further trouble. Those indebted to him as executor of Francis Tucker, may rest assured that further indulgence cannot be given, and those who have claims against said estate would do well to present them for payment.

A person will be authorised to obtain settlements in his absence.







# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1813.

No. 261

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FOREIGN.

BOSTON, JULY 10.

FRENCH ACCOUNT—Per the Thistle.

BULLETIN.

PARIS, May 8.

Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen and Regent has received the following news from the army:

The battles of Weissenfels and of Lutzen are only preludes of events of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with all their forces, at the latter end of April, learning that the French had planted themselves before Thuringe, adopted the plan to give him battle on the plains of Lutzen, and made a movement to take their position; but were prevented by the rapid movements of the French army—yet they persisted in their projects, and resolved to attack the army in order to maintain the position they had taken. The position of the French army on the 9th of May at 9 o'clock in the morning, was as follows:—The left wing of the army was on the Elster. It was formed by the Vice Roy, having under his command the 5th and 11th corps. The centre was commanded by the Prince of Moscow, the village of Kaia. The Emperor with the old and young guard were at Lutzen.

The Duke of Ragusa was in the file of Poserna and formed the right with his three divisions. In fine, general Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to the defile. The enemy made a movement and passed the Elster, over the bridges of Zewnkaw, Pagan and Reitz. His Majesty, hoping to prevent that movement, and thinking he could attack only the 3d, ordered gen Lauriston, whose corps formed the extremity of the left, to repair to Leipzig, in the end to disconcert the projects of the enemy, and to place the French army in a situation for the event of the third, a position entirely different from that the enemy expected to find it; and where it was in fact, on the 2d) and thus cause confusion and disorder in their columns.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, his Majesty hearing the cannonading near Leipzig, repaired thither at full gallop. The enemy defended the village of Listenu and the bridges in advance of Leipzig. His Majesty waited only for the moment when these places should be carried, put his whole army in movement in this direction to wheel upon Leipzig, pass over the right of the Elster, to take the enemy in flank; and at 10 o'clock the enemy's army moved towards Kaia, in many columns of great depth, which obscured the sun.

The enemy presented forces which appeared immense. The Emperor immediately made his arrangements. The Vice-Roy received orders to retreat to the left of the Prince of Moscow, but it took him three hours to execute this movement. The Prince of Moscow took arms, and with five divisions sustained the battle which at the end of half an hour became terrible. His Majesty himself at the head of the guard, being the centre of the army, sustained the right of the Prince of Moscow.

The Duke of Ragusa with his three divisions occupied the extreme left. Gen. Bertrand had orders to retreat to the rear of the enemy's army at the moment when the line was warmly engaged—Fortune pleased to crown with the most brilliant success all these dispositions.

The enemy, who appeared certain of success, marched to turn our right to gain the road of Weissenfels; but a general of the first division, at the head of the first division, the Duke of Ragusa, stopped him short. The regiments of Prussia sustained many charges with great valour, and covered the field of battle with the light cavalry of the

enemy; but the grand efforts of the infantry, cavalry and artillery were in the centre. Four of the 5 divisions of the Prince of Moscow were already engaged. The village of Kaia was taken and retaken many times. This village remained in the power of the enemy. The count of Lobau directed Gen. Ricard to retake the village; it was retaken. They occupied a line of two leagues covered with fire, with muskets and clouds of dust. The Prince of Moscow, Gen. Souham, and Gen. Girard, were every where facing the battle. Wounded with many balls, Gen. Girard resolved to remain upon the field of battle. He declared himself willing to die when commanding his troops, as the time had arrived for the French who had the heart to conquer or perish.

Now we began to perceive at a distance, the dust and first fire of Gen. Bertrand—instantly the Vice-Roy entered the line on the left; and the Duke of Terante attacked the reserve of the enemy, and charged upon the village where the enemy supported his right. At this time the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre. The village of Kaia was carried again. Our centre was broken—some battalions disbanded themselves, but these valorous youths at the sight of the Emperor rallied crying vive l'Empereur. His Majesty judging that the crisis had arrived which decides the gain or loss of battles, did not lose a moment. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Trevis to repair with 16 battalions of the Young Guards, to the village of Kaia, to overturn the enemy, and retake the village and destroy every thing found there. At the same time his majesty ordered his aid-de-camp Gen. Druot, (an officer of the greatest distinction) to collect a battery of 80 pieces, and place them in advance of the old guard, which was disposed in echelon as four redoubts, to sustain the centre—all our cavalry were arranged in battle behind. Generals Dulauey, Druot, and Devaux, started full gallop, with their 80 pieces in a body. The fire became desperate. The enemy fled on all sides.

The duke of Trevis carried with out firing a gun, the village of Kaia and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The cavalry, artillery and infantry of the enemy fled. Gen. Bonner, commander, of one of the divisions of the Duke of Ragusa, received orders to make a movement on his left upon Kaia, to succour the centre. He sustained many charges of the cavalry in which the enemy experienced many losses.

In the mean time General Count Bertrand advanced upon the line. It was in vain that the enemy's cavalry attempted to force his squares. His march was not impeded—the emperor ordered a change of the direction by wheeling on Kaia—all the right made a change of front, the right in advance.

The enemy fled—we pursued them one league and an half. We soon after arrived at the height that the emperor Alexander, the king of Prussia, and the Brandenburg family occupied during the battle. An officer (a prisoner) whom we found there, informed us of this circumstance.

We have made many thousand prisoners. The number could not be greater, considering the inferiority of our cavalry and the desire the emperor has shewn to spare it.

At the commencement of the battle, the emperor said to the troops, "It is a battle of Egypt. A good infantry sustained by artillery; that should suffice."

Gen. Gourre chief d'etat major of the Prince of Moscow, was killed, a death worthy of so good a soldier! Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed or wounded; that of the enemy may be valued at 25 to 30,000. The royal guard of Prussia, was destroyed. The Emperor of Russia's guards suffered considerably—The two divisions of ten regiments of Russian Cuirassiers were crushed to pieces.

His majesty cannot bestow too much praise for the good will, courage and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers did not regard danger—they have, in this grand af-

fair recovered the nobleness of the French blood.

The etat Major General, in his account will make known the brilliant exploits which have illustrated this famous day—which, as a stroke of thunder, has frustrated the chimerical hopes and all the calculations of the destruction and dismemberment of the Empire. The dark plots hatched by the cabinet of St. James during the winter, will be found in an instant destroyed—as the gordian knot by the sword of Alexander.

The Prince of Hesse Homburg, was killed. The prisoners say that the young Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded, and that the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was killed.

The infantry of the old guard, of which six battalions had only arrived, maintained the affair with the sang froid, which characterises it. They did not fire a gun—one half of the army were not engaged; for Lauriston's four divisions occupied Leipzig—The Duke of Reggio's three divisions were two days journey from the field of battle. The Count of Bertrand engaged with only one of his divisions, and that so lightly that he did not lose 50 men. His 2d and 3d divisions did not act.

The corps of cavalry of General Sebastiani, with the Prince of Eckmule's three divisions were at the lower Elbe. The allied army, 150 to 200,000 strong commanded by the two Sovereigns, having a great number of the Prussian Princes at its head, has been defeated, and put to rout by less than half of the French army.

The field of battle presented an affecting spectacle—the young soldiers at the sight of the Emperor compromised their grief in crying Vive l'Empereur. For twenty years, said the Emperor, that I have commanded the French armies, I have not seen so much bravery and devotedness."

Europe would be tranquil if the Sovereigns and ministers who direct their Cabinet could have been present on this field of battle. They would renounce the hope of making the Star of France retrograde. They would perceive that the counsellors for the dismemberment of France, are preparing the ruin of their own Sovereigns.

PARIS, May 15, 1813.

Her Majesty the Empress, &c. has received news from the army to the 10th at night.

SECOND BATTLE.

On the 9th, the head bridge director, Lassale, began to replace the rafts for a bridge at Prielnitz and formed a go-and-come, (unva et vient)—300 voltigeurs passed over to the right bank, protected by 20 pieces of cannon. At 10, the enemy advanced; the cannonade began and three battalions were destroyed by our grape. The emperor hastened to the spot. We had established a battery to the amount of 80 pieces; and our Tirailleurs sheltered themselves, in a hollow, in the form of a tete-de-pont. After having from 12 to 15 pieces of cannon dismounted, and losing from 15 to 1800 men, the enemy discovered their folly, and marched off. We worked all night at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, and the bridge could not be finished that night.

On the 10th, May, the Emperor sent Carpentiers' division into the new town, by the bridge of Dresden; and the bridge being finished, the whole army is passing the Elbe. The enemy is retreating on the Oder. Marshal Ney (Prince of Moskwa) is at Wittenburg; Gen. Lauriston, at Torgau. Four corps d'armee will pass the bridge of Dresden to-morrow. The guards are around Dresden. One division is at Altenburg.

The King of Saxony goes to Dresden, his capital, to-morrow, escorted by 500 men. 2000 of the enemy's cavalry have been cut off from the Elbe, with a great quantity of baggage, light troops, and Cossacks, and appear to be marching on Bohemia.

May 17.

Her majesty has received news from the army of the 11th May.

The Viceroy was at Beschoffow- order; Bertrand at Koenigsbruck; the Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) at Reichenhach; Duke of Reggio, (Oudinot) at Dresden; with the old and new guards.

The Prince of Moskwa, on the 11th, was on the right of the Elbe, a day's march from Torgau. Marshal Victor and Gen. Sebastiani near Wittenburg. Gen. Latour Maubourg at Dresden, the 11th. Gen. Regnier commands 12,000 Saxons at Torgau.

Great exertions have been made to repair the new bridge of Dresden; and a stout tete-de-pont has been traced out to defend it, and cover the new town.

May 18.

Her Majesty has received news from the army to the 12th May.

On the 12th, the Emperor reviewed the Imperial Guards on the road from Pirna to Gross Garten, (near Dresden) on which day the King of Saxony arrived at Dresden. The two sovereigns embraced, and then entered Dresden at the head of the Guards, amidst the acclamations of an immense population.

The same day the Emperor reviewed 3000 horse from Italy; and was extremely well satisfied with them.

The Emperor has ordered the Viceroy to repair to Milan, on a special mission. His conduct during the whole campaign has acquired for him a new title to the confidence of the Emperor.

PARIS, May 14.

The Empress Regent has ordered a te-deum to be sung, for the victory at Lutzen.

One of the accounts to the empress states that our loss at Colditz, the 5th of May, at from 5 to 600—the enemy 2000.

Latest from England.

By the brig Fair Trader, York, arrived at this port yesterday, with despatches for government, London papers to the 27th May have been received:—Extracts follow—

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Duke of Brunswick has at length embarked for the Continent. His serene highness sailed from Harwich yesterday, on board the Rosario sloop of war, for Heligoland.

MAY 21.

Davoust has been defeated in several attempts upon the city of Hamberg. He sustained very considerable loss in the attack of the 11th.

MEDIATION.

Some American papers to the 18th ult. have been received; they are not of great importance. Mr. Galatin and Mr. Bayard are certainly going to Russia to open a negotiation for peace under the mediation of Russia. It is strange that they should set out before they have ascertained whether the mediation will be accepted by us or not. On that point there cannot, we apprehend, be any doubt. Commit our naval rights to the mediation of a foreign power? We hope and believe no British minister would entertain such an intention for a moment.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

We have to congratulate the country upon a great victory gained by the Protestant constitution. Hard and close was the contest, but the constitution at last prevailed, and the principal clause, that is, what the advocates of the Catholics view as the main one—the clause by which the Catholics were to be admitted into parliament, was on the motion of the speaker, rejected by a majority of 251 against 247. Not being able to gain the consent of parliament to this clause, the advocates of the Catholics are said to have abandoned all the remaining clauses; to have given up the whole measure.

Yesterday Count Munster and Lord Castlereagh had audiences of the Prince Regent.

The two junior brothers of the Emperor Alexander, viz. the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Grand Duke Michael, are about to pay a visit to this country.

A letter from Heligoland May 17, says—"the French have suc-

ceeded in getting possession of Fide, opposite Grabsbrook, and they are thereby enabled to do much harm to Hamburg. Flags of truce have frequently been exchanged between the French and Tottenborn; the latter insists on the Danes taking possession of Hamburg until a general peace; but the former require that they should occupy the place as a French town. Tottenborn has declared that he will not, in that case, leave Hamburg otherwise than in flames."

THE BATTLE OF LUTZEN.

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Particular statement of the Battle at Gross Gorchon, on the 2d of May.

On the 30th of April, information was received at General Count Von Wittgenstein's headquarters of the greater part of the French army and the French guards having crossed the Saale, in the vicinity of Naumburg; it was at the same time reported that the Emperor Napoleon had arrived at the army. We observed that the Viceroy's army drew to the right. It was therefore clear that the enemy endeavoured by all means to form a junction, and that it was most probable his intention to give a general battle. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, and his Majesty the King of Prussia therefore, went to their armies to animate the courage of their troops by their personal presence. But the better to be enabled to judge of the enemy's strength, a reconnaissance was undertaken with General Winzingerode's corps, from Leipzig, on the road to Weissenfels. They confirmed the intelligence received of the enemy being there in considerable force.

Upon this a very severe engagement took place on the 1st of May, with the said corps, by which we were convinced that the main force of the enemy was in the vicinity of Weissenfels and Lutzen. It was believed, that the Viceroy's position was between Leipzig and Halle, and consequently the enemy's plan for the battle was clearly apparent. Gen. Count Von Wittgenstein resolved on being beforehand with him, to obstruct him in his dispositions by a bold attack, and to restrain his offensive operations. It was necessary in this attempt to make it our main object immediately to fall on such part of his force as was on his side, considered to be the best troops; in order after such a stroke, to give larger space for the operations of our flying corps, over whom the enemy had latterly acquired a superiority. Therefore it was requisite, if possible, to direct the attack immediately against the rearmost troops. For this purpose the main army broke up in the night between the 1st and 2d of May, from Notha and Borna in two columns, and pushed forward as far as the defile of the Elster, in the vicinity of Pegau. Gen. Von Winzingerode received orders to mask this operation, to leave his posts of cavalry standing, and to unite himself with the main army by way of Swenkau.

At break of day all the troops passed the defile of the Elster, near Pegau, and drew up in order of battle on the left bank of the Elster, with their right wing to the village of Werten, and their left to that of Gruna. By reconnoitering we discovered that the enemy's main body already extended beyond Weissenfels, to the villages of Gross Gorchon, Klein-Gorschen, Rahno, Starsiedel and Lutzen. The enemy did not venture to attempt disturbing our march, nor to go before us into the plan, but took his position in the village between Gross-Gorschen and Starsiedel.

About 12 o'clock, at noon, Gen. Blucher received orders as commanding the van-guard of the army, and supported by a part of the Russian artillery to attack the enemy. The attack was made on the village of Gross-Gorschen, which was obstinately defended by the enemy. It was taken by storm. Gen. York marched with his corps to the right of the village. The whole army wheeled to the right, and presently after the battle became general along the whole line of Blucher's corps. (See last page.)



I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State, containing the information requested by their resolutions of the 21st of June last.

REPORT :

The house of representatives has requested information, when, by whom and in what manner, the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France bearing date the 28th April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, whether Mr. Russell, late chargé d'affaires of the United States to the government of France, ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th of May, 1812, to the Secretary of State, that the said decree had been communicated to his, Mr. Barlow's predecessor there, and to lay before the house any correspondence with Mr. Russell on that subject, which it may not be improper to communicate, and also, any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell in possession of the department of state; whether the minister of France to the U. S. ever informed this government of the existence of the said decree, and to lay before the house any correspondence with the said minister relative thereto not improper to be communicated; with any other information in the possession of the executive, which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose relative to the said decree, tending to show at what time, by whom and in what manner, it was first made known to this government or to any of its representatives or agents; and lastly, to inform the house whether the government of the U. S. hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government, and its minister, for so long a time after its date, and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance or expressed any dissatisfaction to the government of France at such concealment.

The Secretary of State has the honour to report in reply to these enquiries, that the first intelligence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was communicated by Mr. Barlow in a letter bearing date on

The Secretary of State reports also that no communication of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France or other person, than as is above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as it is informed, to the representatives or agents of the United States in Europe.

It appears by the documents referred to, that Mr. Barlow lost no time, after having obtained a knowledge of the existence of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, in demanding a copy of it, and transmitting it to Mr. Russell, who immediately laid it before the British government, urging, on the ground of this new proof of the repeal of the French decrees, that the British orders in council should be repealed. Mr. Russell's note to Lord Castlereagh bears date on the 20th of May, Lord Castlereagh's reply on the 23d, in which he promised to submit the decree to the consideration of the Prince Regent. It appears, however, that no encouragement was given at that time to hope that the orders in council would be repealed in consequence of that decree; and that although it was afterwards made\* the ground of their repeal the repeal was nevertheless to be ascribed to other causes. Their repeal did not take effect until the 23d of June, more than a month after the French decree had been laid before the British government; a delay indicating, in itself, at a period so momentous and critical, a

The French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was transmitted to the U. S. by the *Wasp*, a public vessel, which had been long awaiting at the ports of G. Britain and France, despatches from our ministers relating to these very important concerns with both governments. It was received at the department of state on the 13th July, 1812, nearly a month after the declaration of war against G. Britain. Intelligence of the repeal of the orders in council was not received until about the middle of the following month. It was impossible, therefore, that either of those acts, in whatever light they might be viewed, should have been taken into consideration, or have had any influence in deciding on that important event.

By the decree of the 28th April, 1811, the decrees of Berlin & Milan were said to be definitively repealed; and the execution of the non-importation act against Great Britain was declared to be one ground of that repeal. The repeal announced by the declaration of the 5th Aug. 1810, was absolute and final, except as to the condition subsequent attached to it. This latter decree acknowledges that that condition had been performed, and disclaims the right to receive it in consequence of that performance and extending back to the first of November confirms in every circumstance the preceding repeal, the latter act therefore as to the repeal is nothing more than

In repealing the orders in council on the pretext of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the declaration of the 5th of August, 1810. It is impossible to discriminate between the two acts, or to separate them from each other, so as to justify, on sound and consistent principles, the repeal of the orders in council on the ground of one act and the refusal to repeal them on that of the other. The second act makes the repeal definitive; but for what reason? Because the non-importation act had been put in force against Great Britain, in compliance with the condition subsequently attached to the former repeal, and her refusal to perform it. That act being still in force, and the decree of the 28th April, 1811, being expressly founded on it, Great Britain repeals her orders in council on the basis of this latter decree. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible, that by this repeal, under the circumstances attending it, the British government has acknowledged the justice of the claim of the U. States to a repeal on the former occasion. By accepting the latter repeal, it has sanctioned the preceding one; it has sanctioned also the conduct of the government in carrying into effect the non-importation act against Britain, founded on the preceding repeal.

But it has been urged that the French decree was not promulgated or made known to the British government, until a year after its date. This objection has no force. By accepting an act bearing date a year before it was promulgated, it is admitted that in the interval nothing was done repugnant to it. It cannot be presumed that any government would accept from another, as the basis on which it was to found an important measure an act of anterior and remote date, pledging itself to a certain course of conduct which that government had in the interval departed from and violated. If any government had violated an act the injunctions of which it was bound to observe by an anterior one, in relation to a third party, and which it professed to have observed before its acceptance by the other, it could not be presumed that it would cease to violate it after the acceptance. The conclusion is irresistible, that if the other government did accept such act with a knowledge of its antecedent violation, as the foundation of any measure on its own part, that such act must have been the ostensible only, and not the real motive of such measure.

The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st April, 1811, is in full confirmation of these remarks. By this act of the British government, it is formally announced, on the authority of a report of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate of France, that the French decrees were still in force and that the orders in council should not be repealed. It cannot fail to excite considerable surprise that the British government should immediately afterwards, that is, on the 23d June, repeal its orders in council, on the ground of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811. By

It was objected that the declaration of the French government of the 5th of August, 1810 was not such an act as the British government ought to have regarded. The Secretary of State is thoroughly satisfied that this objection is altogether unfounded. It was communicated by the Emperor through his highest official organ, the Secretary of Foreign affairs, to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris. It is impossible to conceive an act more formal, authentic or obligatory on the French government than that alluded to. Does one government ever ask or expect from another, to secure the performance of any duty however important, more than its official pledge, fairly and fully expressed? Can better security be given for its performance? Had there been any doubt on this subject, the conduct of G. Britain herself, in similar cases, would have completely removed it. The whole history of her diplomatic intercourse with other powers, on the subject of blockade, is in accord with this proceeding of the French government. We know that when her government institutes a blockade, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs announces it to the ministers of other powers in London; and that the same form is observed when they are revoked. Nor was the authenticity of either act, thus announced, ever questioned.

To the demand made by the United States of the repeal of the British orders in council founded on the basis of the French repeal, of August 3, 1810, the British government replied, by demanding a copy of the orders issued by the French government for carrying into effect that repeal; a demand without example in the intercourse between nations. By this demand it ceased to be a question whether the French repeal was of sufficient extent, it was founded on justifiable conditions. The pledge of the French government was doubted; a scrutiny was to be instituted as to the manner in which it was to be discharged, and its faith preserved, not by the subsequent conduct of its cruisers towards the vessels of the U. States, but by a copy of the orders given to its cruisers. Where would this cease? If the French government intended a fraud, by its declaration of repeal, announced to the minister of the U. States, and afterwards to this government, might it not likewise commit a fraud in any other communication which it might make? If so, the demand of the British government was refused by the U. States. By the act of the French

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It has also been urged that French repeal was conditional; for that reason could not be accepted. This objection has already been answered. It merits also, however, that the acts of the British government relating to the subject, particularly the declaration of the 21st April, 1812, and that of the 23d June of the same year, are equally and in like manner conditional. It is not a little surprising that the British government have objected to a measure of their government, to which it has self given a sanction by its own acts. It is proper, however, to say that this objection has been completely waved and given up by acceptance of the decree of the 1st April, 1811.

The British government has also, that it could not compel the faithful performance by the government of any engagement which might enter into relative to the repeal of its decrees. This could be equally applicable to any other compact to be entered into with France. While maintaining a treaty of peace, between the two nations, it would be a bar to any treaty of peace, between the two nations. But it also has been admitted, unfounded by the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811. The Secretary of State has stated that these facts and explanations supported as they are by the documents, prove, first, the repeal of the British orders in council was not to be ascribed to the French decree bearing date the 28th April, 1811; and secondly, in making that decree the cause of their repeal, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the ground of the declaration of the French government of the 5th August, 1811, to take effect on the first day of the following. To what cause the repeal of the British orders in council was justly attributable, cannot remain a doubt with any person marked with a just discernment of the course of events. It must be a great consolation to the government of these states, to know that they have not submitted to principles which would have ruined them.

The discussion of other particularly that relating to the question of the right of settlement, had been closed so far the period allotted to the discussion of the character of the United States to pursue the policy of non-interference on that difference, was evident that no advantage was derived from it. The right of settlement, to be brought forward, was again, when it might be expected. In the mean time the policy of impressment was carried on with vigour.

At the time when war was declared against G. Britain, no arrangement was offered to be obtained, respecting the right of settlement, and nothing was done from the expectation of a more favourable result from the repeal of the non-interference in council. Every effort which had occurred tended to aggravate the policy and the British government re-



government, thus formally announcing its policy, it is probable that it would have been given by it, to any document of inferior character directed to its own people. Although it was the policy of the British government to engage the United States in such a controversy with the French government it was far from comporting with their interest to do it. They considered it their duty to accept the repeal already made by the French government, of its decrees, and to look to its conduct and to that of its cruisers sanctioned by the government, for the faithful performance or violation of it. The U. S. having been unwilling, in their exertion to obtain justice of either, to become the instrument of the other. They were less inclined to it in the present instance, from the consideration, that the party making the pressure on them maintained in full force its unlawful edicts against the American commerce, while it could not deny that a considerable advance, at least, had been made by the other towards a complete accommodation, it being manifest to the world, not only that the faith of the French government stood pledged for the repeal of its decrees, but that the repeal did take effect on the 1st of November, 1810, in regard to the U. S. that several American vessels taken under them had been delivered up, and judicial decisions suspended on all, by its order, and that it also continued to give the most positive assurances that the repeal should be faithfully observed.

It has also been urged that the French repeal was conditional, and for that reason could not be accepted. This objection has already been fully answered. It merits attention, however, that the acts of the British government relating to this subject, particularly the declaration of the 21st April, 1812, and the repeal of the 23d June of the same year, are equally and in like manner conditional. It is not a little surprising, that the British government should have objected to a measure in another government, to which it has itself given a sanction by its own act. It is proper, however, to remark, that this objection has been completely waved and given up by the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811.

The British government has urged also, that it could not confide in the faithful performance by the French government of any engagement it might enter into relative to the repeal of its decrees. This objection would be equally applicable to any other compact to be entered into with France. While maintained, it would be a bar to any treaty, even a treaty of peace, between them. But it also has been admitted to be unfounded by the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811.

The Secretary of State presumes that these facts and explanations, supported as they are by authentic documents, prove, first, that the repeal of the British orders in council was not to be ascribed to the French decree bearing date on the 28th April, 1811; and secondly, that in making that decree the basis of their repeal, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the ground of the declaration of the French government of the 5th August, 1810, so as to take effect on the first November following. To what cause the repeal of the British orders in council was justly attributable, cannot now remain a doubt with any, who have marked with just discernment the course of events. It must afford great consolation to the good people of these states, to know that they have not submitted to privations in vain.

The discussion of other wrongs, particularly that relating to impressment, had been closed sometime before the period alluded to. It was the unworthiness of the character of the United States to pursue the discussion on that difference, when it was evident that no advantage could be derived from it. The right was reserved, to be brought forward and urged again, when it might be done with effect. In the mean time the practice of impressment was persevered in with vigour.

At the time when war was declared against G. Britain, no satisfactory arrangement was offered or likely to be obtained, respecting impressment, and nothing was more remote from the expectation of this government, than the repeal of the orders in council. Every circumstance which had occurred tending to illustrate the policy and views of the British government rendered such

an event altogether improbable. From the commencement of that system of hostility, which G. Britain had adopted against the United States, her pretensions had gradually increased, or at least became more fully unfolded, according to circumstances, until at the moment when war was declared they had assumed a character which dispelled all prospect of accommodation. The orders in council were said to have been adopted on a principle of retaliation on France; although at the time when the order, of May, 1806, was issued, no measure of France had occurred on which it could be retaliatory, and at the date of the next order, January 1807, it was hardly possible that this government should have even heard of the decree of Berlin, to which it related. It was stated at the time of their adoption, and for sometime afterwards, that they should be revoked as soon as France revoked her decrees, and that the British government would proceed with the government of France *pari passu* in the revocation. After the revocation however, of the French government of the 5th August, 1810, by which the Berlin and Milan decrees were declared to be repealed, the British government changed its tone, and continued to rise in its demands, to the moment that war was declared. It objected first that the French repeal was conditional, and not absolute; although the only condition attached to it was, that G. Britain should follow the example, or the U. States fulfil their pledge by executing the non-importation act against her. It was then demanded that France should repeal her internal regulations, as a condition of the repeal of the British orders in council. Next, that the French repeal should be extended to all neutral nations, as well as to the U. States; and lastly, that the ports of her enemies, and all ports from which the British flag was excluded, should be opened to British manufactures in American vessels; conditions so extravagant as to satisfy all dispassionate minds that they were demanded, not in the expectation that they would or could be complied with, but to terminate the discussion.

On full consideration of all circumstances, it appeared that the period had arrived, when it became the duty of the U. S. to take that attitude with G. Britain, which was due to their violated rights, to the security of their most important interests, and to their character as an independent nation. To have shrunk from the crisis would have been to abandon every thing valuable to a free people. The surrender of our seamen to British impressment, with the destruction of our navigation and commerce, would not have been its only evils. The desolation of property, however great and widely spread, affects an interest which admits of repair. The wound is incurable only, which fixes a stigma on the national honor. While the spirit of the people is unsubdued, there will always be found in their virtue a resource equal to the greatest dangers and most trying emergencies. It is in the nature of a free government, to inspire in the body of the people, generous and noble sentiments, and it is the duty of the constituted authorities to cherish and appeal to those sentiments, and rely on the patriotic support of their constituents. Had they proved themselves unequal to the crisis, the most fatal consequences would have resulted from it. The proof of their weakness would have been recorded, but not to them alone would its baneful effects have been visited. It would have shaken the foundation of the government itself, and even of the sacred principles of the revolution, on which all our political institutions depend. Yielding to the pretensions of a foreign power, without making a manly effort in defence of our rights, without appealing to the virtue of the people, or to the strength of our Union, it would have been charged and believed that in these sources lay the hidden defects. Where would the good people of these states have been able to make another stand? Where would have been their rallying point? The government of their choice having been dishonored, its weakness, and that of their institutions demonstrated, the triumph of the enemy would have been complete. It would also have been durable.

The constituted authorities of the U. S. neither dreaded or anticipated these evils. They had full confidence in the strength of the union, in the firmness and virtue of the people, and were satisfied when the appeal should be made, that am-

ple proof would be afforded, that their confidence had not been misplaced. Foreign pressure, it was not doubted, would soon dissipate foreign partialities and prejudices, if such existed, and unite us more closely together as one people.

In declaring war against G. Britain the U. S. have placed themselves in a situation to retort the hostility which they had so long suffered from the British government. The maintenance of their rights was the object of the war. Of the desire of this government to terminate the war on honourable conditions, ample proof has been afforded by the proposition made to the British government immediately after the declaration of war, through the charge d'affaires of the U. S. at London, and by the promptitude and manner of the acceptance of the mediation of the emperor of Russia.

It was anticipated by some that a declaration of war against G. Britain would force the U. S. into a close connexion with her adversary, much to their advantage. The secretary of state thinks it proper to remark that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favour of France according to law, in consequence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to both powers, produced a difference between them in that special case, but in that only. The war with England was declared, without any concert or communication with the French government; it has produced no connexion between the U. S. and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance, or termination. The ostensible relation between the two countries, is the true and only one. The United States have just claims on France for spoliation on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late minister was, and their present minister is, instructed to demand reparation for these injuries, and to press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims and the character of the U. S. The result of the negotiation will be communicated to congress in due time. The papers marked I, contain copies of two letters, addressed from this department to Mr. Barlow, one of the 11th June, 1812, just before the declaration of war, the other of the 14th July, following, which shew distinctly the relation existing between the U. S. and France at that interesting period. No change has since occurred in it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.  
Department of State,  
July 12, 1813.  
The President of the U. S.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**  
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1813.

**FRIENDS OF PEACE.**  
At a numerous meeting of the Voters of the second election district of Anne-Arundel county, convened in pursuance of public notice, at Mr. Robt. Lushy's Old Fields, adjoining the farm of Brice J. Worthington, esq. on Saturday the 17th instant, the following gentlemen, to wit—John Worthington, Henry Maynadier, B. J. Worthington, Basil Brown, Thos. Snowden, Charles Watson, and Nicholas Watkins of Thos. were appointed a committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the majority of the meeting, on the present situation of public affairs; who having retired for the purpose, prepared and reported the following:

**Resolved**, That it is the unquestionable and constitutional right of the people, peaceably to assemble, and with becoming decorum, and manly firmness, freely to express their opinions on the measures of government; and to concert and use all proper and constitutional means to bring about a change of their rulers, and those measures which are deemed hostile to their political welfare.

**Resolved**, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the true interest of the people of the United States of America to live in peace and concord with all the nations of the world; and that their interest and happiness were best promoted while they maintained a neutral position, and wisely determined not to be entangled in the intrigues and disputes of the nations of Europe, and to act with good faith towards the two belligerents, France and Great Britain.

**Resolved**, That war is the greatest calamity that can be inflicted on a people, and that this meeting have viewed with real regret, and heart-felt concern, the acts and measures of the general government which have involved the United States in the present ruinous and destructive war, into which they have been, without due preparation, unnecessarily and unwisely precipitated.

**Resolved**, That the great and prominent cause of declaring war, has been removed by the revocation of the British orders in council within a few days after the war was declared.

**Resolved**, That in the opinion of this meeting, the revocation of the orders in council afforded the most favourable opportunity for our Rulers to suspend hostilities, and to commence a negotiation for peace, and thereby stop the further effusion of the blood of Americans, and arrest all the evils and calamities incident to war, conducted in such a way as to subject that portion of the people residing on the sea-board to the most indescribable distress, suffering & privations, without any attainable object.

**Resolved**, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is incompatible with the true interest, welfare and happiness, of the people of the United States, to form an alliance with any of the powers of Europe to establish the freedom of the seas on a basis different from that which is recognized and settled by the law of nations, and that a confederacy or co-operation with any foreign power to effect such purpose, will prolong the war and render the people on the sea-board wretched and miserable.

**Resolved**, That the people of Canada are an innocent unoffending people, and having no voice, participation in, or control over, the measures of the rulers of Great Britain, are not morally responsible for them; and that the prosecution of the war in that country, for the purpose of coercing Great Britain into the relinquishment of the right of impressment, is not consonant to the benevolent precepts of christianity, nor does it accord with our notions of the immutable principles of justice.

**Resolved**, That the only pretext, or ostensible cause, for prosecuting the war at this time, is the right of impressment, as claimed by Great Britain and resisted by the Rulers of America—Great Britain claiming the right to impress native seamen, subjects of Great Britain, on board neutral merchant vessels, and America resisting the claim wholly, or so far as respects those seamen who have become naturalized citizens of America—a right which is susceptible of adjustment or modification by negotiation only, and cannot be settled by war, as long as either party is able to carry it on; and while this trial by war is going on, thousands of Americans will be destroyed, and thousands of families on the sea board will be deprived of their homes and all the comforts of life—And for what is this sacrifice to be made? for the protection of a few British seamen who have deserted their own country, and voluntarily placed themselves in the predicament of being claimed as the subjects of the United States of America and of Great Britain.

**Resolved**, That in the opinion of this meeting, our Rulers in their great zeal and solicitude to invade Canada, and coerce Great Britain into a relinquishment of the right of impressment in favour of a few British seamen, have neglected or been unconcerned about the protection of thousands of families, native Americans, women and children, exposed to the ravages of the enemy.

**Resolved**, That this meeting, deprecating the evils and sufferings resulting from the prosecution of the war, and feeling the greatest solicitude to restore peace and commerce, with all their blessings, have determined to support, and will support by all lawful and proper means and ways, such candidates as will exert themselves to effect objects so desirable.

**Resolved**, That as the above resolutions, after being read to this meeting, were unanimously accepted, the same committee be appointed to correspond with any similar committees that may be appointed by the other election districts of this county, for the purpose of forming a general committee to nominate candidates to the next general assembly of this state, who will pledge themselves to exert all honourable and constitutional means of procuring an honourable peace and a restoration of the blessings of commerce.

The unanimous vote by which the resolutions above were adopted, is a propitious omen of what will be the language of Anne-Arundel county at the next election, notwithstanding those strenuous efforts which are daily making on the democratic side to rivet the people to their old opinions. The resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice, although many were present at the time who had heretofore been loud for the war, and in support of those men who have brought so many of our fellow-citizens to poverty and absolute ruin. The business of the meeting was begun and completed without any disturbance, although many could not avoid apprehending it when they saw a company of drafted militia, armed and equipped, marching from the city of Annapolis to the field, under the command of a Capt. Barnes. What could have been their intention is wholly unknown, yet every one is at liberty to conjecture. This company, however, retired before they had advanced to the ground previously selected for the meeting, by reason it is said of a remonstrance being made by some of the more cautious of their political brethren. That this was prudent, every one will admit, for nothing could have excited more indignation among the independent citizens of the state, than to see even the least attempt made by a body of armed men to silence the voice of deliberation. To prevent

any result as dishonourable, as well as to shield themselves from expected insult, the freemen of the second election district adopted a plan that was sanctioned by wisdom, and which friends to order must approve. They commenced their business about 12 o'clock, and as they were unanimous, not an individual appearing to oppose them, it was soon accomplished, to the no small gratification of many who were present from different parts of the county. Whether any interruption was contemplated, it is difficult to ascertain, but we are sometimes authorised to judge from appearances. We will not pretend to charge any such design upon Capt. Barnes, but content ourselves by observing, that if any plan had been previously concerted, with a view of silencing the freedom of discussion, which many could not help believing, that it would show a degree of depravity in the advocates of administration that could scarcely have been expected. But as no attempt was made, we will not make any further remarks on the subject. After the resolutions were passed, and the business of the meeting transacted, and that without any improper interference, an opportunity was offered to gentlemen of each political party to address the people. We wish not to draw any invidious comparisons between those who spoke on this occasion, but it would be doing injustice not to mention the lucid and eloquent speech of Mr. Maxcey. He addressed himself not only to the understandings, but the feelings of his audience, in a speech well calculated to exhibit the policy of our rulers in its true colours, and expose the futility of those schemes which have so often multiplied disgrace upon our country.

**NOTICE.**  
The friends of Peace and Commerce of the 4th election district (Spurrer's) in Anne-Arundel county, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting at a spring on Mr. Thomas Worthington, junior's farm, about four miles above Rummels's Tavern, on the last Friday in July, it being the 30th inst.  
July 22, 1813.

**NOTICE.**  
The friends of Peace, Commerce, order and good government, in the 3d election district of Anne-Arundel county, are invited to attend a meeting to take place on Thursday the 29th inst. at Charles Waters, Esquire's mill, on Magothy—The attendance of gentlemen from the other districts is requested.  
July 22, 1813.

**MISSION TO RUSSIA.**  
The Senate, we are informed, have refused to confirm the nomination of Albert Gallatin as one of the Embassadors from the U. S. to negotiate with G. Britain; they have confirmed the appointment of John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard.  
[Fed. Gazette.]

**50 Dollars Reward.**  
Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.  
O. H. W. STULL.  
Washington County,  
July 13th, 1813.

**A List of Letters**  
Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1813.  
John Brewer, Henry Beeding, Jos. Bartholomew, Jane Blackston, Robert Brockett, Peter A. Carnes, Nathaniel Geise, John R. Campbell, Kitty Carroll, Mrs. Cross, Jesse Cole, Henry Drury, David Delouden (?), Ephraim Duvall, Stephen B. Dorsey, Charles Fleming, James Flarty, West River, William S. Green (?), Clerk of A. A. County Court, Edward S. Gantt, Henry W. Hardy, George Hoffingale, Ann Kair, Polly King, William Kilty, John Lyttle, Fort Madison, Lieut. Caleb Mackbee, Samuel B. Parsons, Stephen Patter, William Patterson, Thomas Riney (?), Nathan Randall, John Ross, William Reid, Lt. Ridgely, Peter Rose, David Ramsay, John Skinner, U. S. Agent, James Seag, Joseph Smith, John Smith near Annapolis, Hezekiah Saffield, George Stevens, William Thomas, William Taylor, Nathan Tuckston, Fort Madison, John Williams, James Wallace, Isaac Warrum, Thompson P. Williams, Charles A. Warfield, William Watkins, Charles Warfield of L. 12 miles from Annapolis, Jacob Whitright, West River, Jane Younger, Eleanor Young, Edward Young, Henry Yackley.  
JOHN MONROE, P. M.



(Continued from 1st page.)  
The enemy at the same time presented a numerous artillery, chiefly of heavy calibre, and the use of musketry in the villages was kept up with great vivacity for several hours.

In this murderous battle the villages of Klien Gerschen and Rhano, as likewise the village of Gross-Gerschen, were early taken by storm, and with unexampled bravery, and kept possession of for several hours. At length the enemy returned in considerable force, surrounded, and in part retook these villages; but on the attack being renewed, was not able to retain possession of them. The Prussian guards moved forward, and after a most obstinate combat of an hour and a half, those villages were again retaken from the enemy, and remained in our possession. During this time the corps of Gen. Winzingerode on the left wing and the corps of Gen. York, with a part of the Russian troops under Gen. Berg, had taken a share in the battle. We stood opposed to the enemy at the distance of 100 paces, and one of the most bloody battles became general.

Our reserves had drawn near the field of battle to be in readiness wherever needed, and thus was the battle continued till near 7 o'clock in the evening. During its course, the villages on the left wing were likewise several times taken and retaken by both parties. At 7 o'clock the enemy appeared with a new corps on our right wing before Gross and Klien Gerschen—probably with the viceroy's army; made a brisk attack on us, and endeavoured to tear from us the advantages we had gained.

The infantry of a part of the Russian reserves was now brought forward to the right wing, to the support of Gen. York's corps, which was briskly attacked, and the most desperate engagement (in which the Russian artillery during the whole remaining time greatly distinguished itself, as did the corps of York, Blucher and Winzingerode, the whole day) was now continued till night came on. The enemy had likewise again attacked our centre and the villages with great briskness, but we maintained our position. In this situation night put an end to the battle. The enemy was to have been again attacked on the following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipzig during the battle. This obliged us to manoeuvre with him. It was not till afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle he had again been forced to quit it, and had by the same means lost Halle, and 15,000 men of his best troops; many of his cannon are dismounted, and a number of his powder wagons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harass him, and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is ours, and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near 50,000 of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon, and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by united national feelings, between two firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance: and that the high hand of Providence protects the just cause of those powers who have no object but their independence and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

Such was the battle of the 2d of May, fought near the plain of Lutzen, where the liberty of Germany was once before conquered. With the courage of lions did both Russians and Prussians fight for it, and their endeavours have not been in vain. The loss we have sustained may amount to about 10,000 men but the most of them are only slightly wounded. Among the killed on the Prussian side, we have, among several other valuable staff-officers, to lament the loss of the Prince of Hesse Homburg. Our wounded are on the Russian part, General Von Kanonierzyn; on the Prussian, Generals Blucher and Scharnhorst slightly, and Humerbein dangerously. On the French side, according to the report of the prisoners, we learn that Marshal Bessieres is killed; Ney and Souham wounded. Upwards of 1000 prisoners are already brought in, ten pieces of artillery taken, and some thousand muskets captured at Halle. Our light troops are now occupied, in pursuing the enemy. Although the numerous villages lying near to each other in this territory and its canals, together with the precaution taken by the enemy never to appear in the

open plain, did not afford our cavalry an opportunity of charging in line, yet the Prussian guard-in-corps and the regiment of Brandenburg cuirassiers, cut down several masses of the enemy's infantry, even amidst the villages, and under his cross-fire, and have thereby gained a share in the immortal honour which the Prussian warriors have obtained in this murderous battle; and in like manner have the Russians proved that they can fight on the German soil, with the same sentiments which ensured victory to them in their own country. These are the results of this day, up to this present. God bless our arms! He visibly and during the battle protected both our beloved monarchs, who several times exposed themselves to danger, even in the villages where the battle raged the hottest. May he further more bless and preserve them to us!

#### ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

Foreign Office, May 25, 1813.

#### DESPATCH.

Lord Castlereagh to Viscount Castlereagh.

DRESDEN, MAY 6, 1813.

MY LORD,

My last dispatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the ruler of France and of the concentration of his forces near Erfurt and towards the Saale, as also that of the allies upon Elster.

I have now the honour of enclosing herewith the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d inst. between the two armies; and after which the allies remained in possession of the field of battle, and of the positions from which in the course of the day they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of Gen. Tormazoff's corps having crossed the Elbe, on the 28th ult. the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia arrived at Born on the morning of the 1st inst. with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were on the same day collected in that place.

Marshal Prince Koutousoff Smolensko was left ill on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkau, was appointed to command the army.

He had on that day reconnoitred the enemy and ascertained his position; and the same evening a disposition was made for a general attack to take place on the following morning at day break.

During the preceding week the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naumburg and the approach of Beauharnois from Quodlinburg had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with gallantry.

On the evening of the first the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weisenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipzig, to which place there was clear evidence that he intended to move.

The advance corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening to the East and North of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster, at Pegau, and bear down and to follow the course of a rivulet which rising near the Elster runs in a north-west direction to the Saale, by which movement the ground favoured, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weisenfels and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his left between the latter place and Leipzig.

As soon as their majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with a very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill streams, the former not discernable till closely approached.

The enemy placed behind a long ridge and in a string of villages of which Gerschen is the principal, with a hollow way in front and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the allies.

He had an immense quantity of 12 pounders and large calibres distributed throughout the line, and in

the villages; the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares.

The plan of operation determined upon on view of the enemy, was to attack the village of Gros Gerschen with artillery and infantry, and in the meanwhile to pierce the line to the enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support.

The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged according to circumstances, by the corps opposed to it.

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, presented themselves and supported their movements with great gallantry, but the showers of grapeshot and musketry, to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate; and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expense, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost and retaken.

The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under every heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares and cutting down the infantry.

Late in the evening, Buonaparte having called in the troops from Leipzig, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack, and to charge it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Buonaparte and all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark, that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.

The allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.

Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action are incontestible proofs of the success of the allies.

Both sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.

Gen. Wittgenstein, with the army is between the Elbe and the Elster, with the command of several bridges over the former.

The Russian troops of all arms fully realized the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness, and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.  
The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

LONDON, May 21.

#### GERMAN ACCOUNTS.

BERLIN, (Prussia) May 11.—We have a report that a battle has been fought at Zwenkau, in which the allies have been successful. A general grand battle may be expected to-day or to-morrow.

SAXONY, May 8.  
The combined Russian and Prussian army are now in a strong position along the Elbe, where they await reinforcements.

BERLIN, May 8.  
Orders have been given for a levy en-masse of all the citizens to oppose the French.

Yesterday arrived here 420 French soldiers, eight officers, three pieces of cannon, and ten barrels, taken by Gen. Bulow, at Halle.

LEIPZIG, May 4.

The great battle of the 2d was fought with the utmost obstinacy. Napoleon had the greatest number of men; the allies were superior in cavalry. In artillery both sides were equal. The French moved in square masses, garnished at the corners like bastions, with cannon, which by their cross fire might keep off the attacks of cavalry. Night alone put an end to this battle; and the allied army bivouacked on the field. The 3d passed over without fighting.

VIENNA, May 5.

Lieut. Gen. Hiller has, it is said, been appointed to the command of an army corps which is assembled in Upper Austria.

The Hulan regiments of the Archduke Charles, and the Holstein dragoons, have received orders to join the corps which is in Styria and the head quarters of which are at Pattau. Magazines are forming at Raab and Radkersburg.

AUGSBURG, May 11.

The Vienna public are extremely impatient to learn the purport of the Imperial Declaration which is now in the press, and the publication of which is momentarily expected.

We learn from Vienna that the Count de Mettermich, Austrian Minister for foreign affairs, has frequent conferences with the count de Narbonne, ambassador from France.

We have just learned the death of Prince Kutousoff, & the appointment of Wittgenstein as his successor in the chief command of the Russo-Prussian army. The chief command was offered to General Bennigsen, who declined it, and who remained at his post, as quarter master general of the Emperor Alexander.

POSEN, May 3.

To-day the Russian Gen. in Chief of the Western army, Barclay de Tolly, arrived here with his Staff, with him are Lt. General Salanoff, Chief of the Staff, and several other Generals. The army has already arrived in this vicinity. It marches by different roads in several columns. Lt. Gen. Saas commands the reserve, and Lt. Gen. Ischaplitz the advanced guard, which has been here for some time, and yesterday began its march for Frankfurt on the Oder, for which destination the army will follow the day after to-morrow.

Neighborhood of Dantzic, April 30.

According to the account of a Prussian officer lately arrived from Dantzic, all there have been arrested. Of the 17,000 men of which the garrison consists, there are, by the same account, 10,000 sick, and of these 100 die daily. Three thousand of the garrison of Dantzic lately made a sally in which they carried off a considerable quantity of cattle.

#### Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards—\$2 00 Bound.

#### The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.

2 Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee. July 15, 1813.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

#### Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury).

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents there being herewith inserted.

#### In Council.

Annapolis, July 2, 1813.  
Previous to the appointment of contractors for the several counties in this State, the Executive are desirous of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to furnish supplies for the Militia. Each contractor is to furnish supplies for the county for which he is appointed. Every ration to consist of one pound and a fourth of bread or beef, or three quarters of bread and flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy; and two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to be very hundred of rations. It is expected that those who will engage to provide the same, will forward their terms as soon as possible to the clerk of the council. Bond and security will be required for faithful performance of their duties.

By order,  
ANANIAS PINKNEY, Clerk.  
To be published once in three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, Melcher's German Paper, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, the Hagar's Town Gazette, the People's Monitor of Easton, and the Maryland Herald.

Former's Bank of Maryland, &c. June, 1813.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Fredericktown, notice is hereby given, to stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.

By order,  
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

#### NOTICE.

#### THE COURT OF APPEALS

Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and giving judgments in all cases of appeal and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to act on the business of the court generally.

By order,  
THS. HARRIS, Jon. Clk.  
Annapolis, June 17.

#### William Duvall,

Earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to settle immediately, and those who have claims against him to present the same for payment, as he intends removing from Annapolis in a few days. He hopes this notice will prevent further trouble.

Those indebted to him as executor of Francis Tucker, may rest assured that further indulgence cannot be given, and those who have claims against said estate would do well to present them for payment.

A person will be authorised to obtain settlements in his absence.

#### Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOLE, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is insolvent for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, for the said third Monday of September, for their leave of recommending a trustee for their insolvent debtor, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

#### Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHITCROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is insolvent for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whitcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, on the said third Monday of September, for their leave of recommending a trustee for their insolvent debtor, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Whitcroft should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

#### Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHITCROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is insolvent for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whitcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, on the said third Monday of September, for their leave of recommending a trustee for their insolvent debtor, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Whitcroft should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

(VOL. LXX.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per An-

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the report of the

of state respecting our

relations.

(A.)

Extract of a letter from M.

low to Mr. Monroe, dated

May 12, 1812.

"After the date of my le-

which I have the honour to

you a copy, I found, from a

sharp conversation with the

of Bassano, that there was a

lar reluctance to answering

of the 1st of May. Some

that reluctance you will per-

the answer which finally

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though dated the 10th, I

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under the communication to

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possible.

"I am confident that the

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most manner in which I pre-

minister with it as soon as

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Prince Regent enabled me

the argument that belongs

subject. When in the con-

above alluded to, the Duke

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April, 1811, I made no con-

the strange manner in which

been so long concealed I

and probably from you. I

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it had been communicated

predecessor here, and like

to Mr. Serrurier with com-

municate it to you.

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of this legislation; that I

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had consented to answer

desired him to send me in

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and of any other docum-

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my country (not to me) the

treasures of Berlin and Mil-

good faith and unconditio-

dealed with regard to the

then promised me he would

and he has performed his

"I send you a copy of

decree, as likewise of the

the grand judge and that

water of finances, though

later pieces have been bu-

nnicated to our govern-

published."

(B.)

The Duke of Bassano to M.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, May 1

"In conversing with

me note which you d-

onour to address to

at May, I could not

from you my surprise at

which you had express-

note, respecting the re-

the decrees of Berlin

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re of the 28th April,

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the decrees of Berlin

regard to the America

down to you.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

(VOL. LXX.)

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1813.

No. 27.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the report of the Secretary of State respecting our foreign relations.

(A.)  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, May 12, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which I have the honour to enclose you a copy, I found, from a pretty sharp conversation with the Duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This, though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England, that I despatched the Wasp immediately to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible.

"I am confident that the president will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair and the earnest manner in which I pressed the minister with it as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject. When in the conversation above alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you. I only asked him if that decree had been published; he said, no; but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serrurier with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this legation; that I never before had heard of it, and, since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send me in that official manner, a copy of that decree, and of any other documents that might prove to the incredulous of my country (not to me) that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and unconditionally revealed with regard to the U. S. He then promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise.

"I send you a copy of the April decree, as likewise of the letter of the grand judge and that of the minister of finances, though the two latter pieces have been before communicated to our government and published."

(B.)  
The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, May 10, 1812.

"In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honour to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favour of American vessels. You have done me the honour to ask a copy of the letters which the grand judge and minister of finances wrote on the 25th December, 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure, and you have said, sir, that the decree of the 28th April, 1811, which proves definitively the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan in regard to the Americans, was not known to you.

"I have the honour to send you, as you have desired, a copy of these three acts; you will consider them without doubt, sir, the plainest answer which I could give to this part of your note. As to the two other questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the Emperor. You know already

of the U. S. issued on the 2d of November, a proclamation to announce the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and declared that in consequence thereof all the restrictions imposed by the act of the 1st May must cease with respect to France and her dependencies: on the same day the treasury department addressed a circular to all the collectors of the customs of the U. S. which enjoins them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. S. armed French vessels; prescribes to them to apply after the 2d of February next to English vessels of every description, and to productions arising from the soil and industry, or the commerce of England and her dependencies; the law which prohibits all commercial relations, if at that period the revocation of the English orders in council, and of all the acts violating the neutrality of the U. S. should not be announced by the treasury department.

Copy of a letter from the minister of finance to the Count of Sussay, Councillor of State, director general of the customs, dated December 25, 1810.

"On the 5th of last Aug. the minister of foreign relations wrote to Mr. Armstrong, minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. of America, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and that after the 1st of Nov. they would cease to have effect; it being well understood, that in consequence of this declaration, the English would revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the U. S. in conformity to the act communicated, should cause their rights to be respected by the English.

"On the communication of this note, the president of the U. S. issued on the 2d of Nov. a proclamation, which announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, after the first of November: and which declares that in consequence thereof, all the restrictions imposed by the act of the first May, 1809, should cease with respect to France and her dependencies.

"The same day, the Treasury Department addressed to the collectors of the customs a circular, which directs them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. S. armed French vessels, and enjoins it on them to apply, after the 2d of Feb. next, the law of the 1st of May, 1809, prohibiting all commercial relations, to English vessels of every description, as well as to the productions of the soil, industry or commerce of England and her dependencies.

"His majesty having seen, in these two pieces the enunciation of the measures which the Americans propose taking on the second of February next, to cause their rights to be respected, has ordered me to inform you, that the Berlin and Milan decrees must not be applied to any American vessels that have entered our ports since the 1st of Nov. or may enter in future, and that those which have been sequestered, as being in contravention of these decrees, must be the object of a special report.

"On the 2d of Feb. I shall acquaint you with the intentions of the Emperor with regard to the definitive measures to be taken for distinguishing and favouring the American navigation.

I have the honour to salute you.  
The Minister of finance,  
(Signed)  
THE DUKE OF GAETE.

[TRANSLATION.]  
FRENCH EMPIRE.

Paris, Dec. 25th, 1810.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, to the Councillor of State, President of the Council of Prizes.

"The minister of foreign relations, by order of his majesty, the emperor and king, addressed on the 5th of Aug. last, to the plenipotentiary of the U. S. of America, a note containing the following words:—  
"I am authorised to declare to you, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the 1st of Nov. they will cease to have effect; it being well understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the English will revoke their orders in council and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the U. S. in conformity to the act you have just communicated, will cause their rights to be respected by the English."

"In consequence of the communication of this note, the President

of the U. S. issued on the 2d of November, a proclamation to announce the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and declared that in consequence thereof all the restrictions imposed by the act of the 1st May must cease with respect to France and her dependencies: on the same day the treasury department addressed a circular to all the collectors of the customs of the U. S. which enjoins them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. S. armed French vessels; prescribes to them to apply after the 2d of February next to English vessels of every description, and to productions arising from the soil and industry, or the commerce of England and her dependencies; the law which prohibits all commercial relations, if at that period the revocation of the English orders in council, and of all the acts violating the neutrality of the U. S. should not be announced by the treasury department.

"In consequence of this arrangement entered into by the government of the U. S. to cause their rights to be respected, his majesty orders, that all causes that may be pending in the council of prizes of capture of American vessels, made after the first of Nov. and those that may in future be brought before it, shall not be judged according to the principles of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, but that they shall remain suspended; the vessels captured or seized to remain only in a state of sequestration, and the rights of the proprietors being reserved for them until the 2d of February next, the period at which the U. S. have fulfilled the engagements to cause their rights to be respected, the said captures shall be declared null by the council, and the American vessels restored, together with their cargoes, to their proprietors.

Receive Mr. President the new assurances of my most distinguished consideration.  
(Signed)  
THE DUKE OF MESSA.

[TRANSLATION.]

Palace of St. Cloud, April 28, 1811.  
Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. &c.

On the report of our minister of foreign relations:

"Seeing by a law passed on the second of March, 1811, the Congress of the U. S. has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which prohibits the vessels and merchandise of G. Britain, her colonies and dependencies, from entering into the ports of the U. S.

"Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions consecrated by the British orders in council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers and of their flag, we have decreed and do decree as follows:—  
The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and to date from the 1st of Nov. last, considered as not having existed (*non avimus*) in regard to American vessels.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.  
By the Emperor,  
The minister secretary of state,  
(Signed) The Count DARA.

(C)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Russell, dated

Paris, May 11th, 1812.

"I have concluded to despatch the Wasp to England, expressly to carry to you the documents herewith enclosed.

"I was not a little surprised to learn, by the declaration of the Prince Regent in council of the 21st of April, that it was still believed by the British government, that the French decrees of Berlin and Milan yet remained in force as applicable to the U. S. On reading that declaration, I therefore addressed to the Duke of Bassano, a note bearing date 1st of May, of which I enclose you a copy.

"This drew from him the answer, of which I likewise send you a copy, with the three documents that accompanied it. The most remark-

able of these is the decree of the 28th of April, 1811. This piece I had never before seen: it appears that it had not been published at the time of its date, and, not finding it among the archives of this legation, I suspect, that by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you as it ought to have been. The duke, however, assures me that it was so communicated. Be this as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British government.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Barlow.  
London, May 29th, 1812.

"Your letter of the 11th of this month, with its enclosures, was handed me on the 20th, and I immediately communicated copies of the letters from the French ministers of the 21st of Dec. 1810, and also of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, to this government. The letters were already known, but the decree, from the cause undoubtedly which you so justly assign, namely 'an omission or neglect in not having communicated it to me,' was entirely new.

"The duke of Bassano has unquestionably full faith in what he assures you, but the date of the decree is so very remote, that it is not surprising that our memories should not accord on the subject."

(E)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.  
London, 30th May, 1812.

"With regard to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, Mr. Barlow, in a letter to me makes the following remark: 'this piece I had never before seen, it seems that it had not been published at the time of its date, and not finding it among the archives of the legation, I suspect, that, by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you, as it ought to have been. The Duke assures me that it was so communicated. Be this as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British government.' I content myself with saying, that, until communicated to me by Mr. Barlow, I had never heard of such a thing. I persuade myself that there is no necessity of my adding any further explanation or comment on this strange business."

With great respect,  
I am, sir, &c. &c.  
(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

(F)

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, 25th May, 1812.

Sir,  
I have the honour to hand you herewith a copy of my note of the 20th of this month, communicating to Lord Castlereagh a decree of the French government dated the 28th of April, 1811, and two letters of the French Ministers of the 25th of Dec. 1810. I also send you copies of that decree and of a note from his Lordship acknowledging the receipt of my communication, and engaging to submit the documents above mentioned to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be, with profound respect, sir, your faithful servant,  
(Signed)

JONA. RUSSELL.

The Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh.

18, Bentick St. 20th May, 1812.

The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, has the honour to transmit to Lord Castlereagh authentic copies of a decree purporting to be passed by the Emperor of the French on the 28th day of April, 1811, of a letter addressed by the French Minister of Finances to the Director General of the Customs on the 25th day of December, 1810, and of another letter of the same date from the French Minister of Justice to the President of the Council of Prizes.

As these acts explicitly recognize the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in relation to the U. S. and distinctly make this revocation

to take effect from the first day of November, 1810, the undersigned cannot but persuade himself that they will, in the official and authentic form in which they are now presented to his Britannic majesty's government, remove all doubt with respect to the revocation in question, and, joined with all the powerful considerations of justice and expediency so often suggested, lead to a like repeal of the British Orders in Council, and thereby to a renewal of that perfect amity and unrestrained intercourse between this country and the United States, which the obvious interests of both nations require.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to assure his lordship of his highest consideration.  
(Signed)  
JONATHAN RUSSELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. Note.—For the enclosures, see correspondence between Mr. Barlow and the Duke of Bassano, communicated herewith.

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.

Foreign Office, May 23, 1812

Lord Castlereagh presents his compliments to Mr. Russell and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of his official note of the 21st instant transmitting copies of two official letters of the French ministers, dated Dec. 25th, 1810, and of a decree of the French government, bearing date on the 28th of April 1811.

Lord Castlereagh will immediately lay these documents before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Russell the assurances of his high consideration,  
Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c.

(G)

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, May 25, 1812.

Sir,  
The assassination of Mr. Perceval has led to a dissolution of his ministry, and I hope may lead to an abandonment of his system, as far as we are concerned.

The vote, on motion of Mr. Steward Wortley, on the 21st, for an address to the Prince Regent, to form a more efficient administration, has driven the old ministers to offer their resignation. The new arrangements are entrusted to Lord Wellesley, but nothing is yet effected.

Mr. Canning appears to be associated with his lordship in this business, which I cannot consider as a circumstance very auspicious to us.

There will, undoubtedly, be much difficulty in forming the new cabinet, none of the old ministers will stand under Lord Wellesley, he having so recently refused to act under them.— Besides there is considerable difference on essential points of policy. The members of opposition have a repugnance to act under any leader not taken from their own ranks, and they certainly will not constitute a part of any administration that does not adopt their system.

The probability, therefore, is, that either Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning will not succeed in performing the task imposed upon them, or that they will perform it so imperfectly as to expose their work to early destruction.

Whatever may be the ingredients of which the new cabinet may be composed, I am not altogether without hope that the orders in council will be modified if not removed.— The effects of our embargo, the evidence before Parliament of the distresses occasioned by those orders, and the change of ministers itself, afford both cause and color for this proceeding.

I say nothing of the French decree, of which I this day send you a copy, as, without the circumstances just mentioned, it would, I am persuaded, have been disregarded.

I shall dismiss the Wasp as soon as the new ministry is formed or before, unless that event happens in a few days. She will return to Cherbourg.

With great respect,  
I am, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

(See last page.)



# FOREIGN

BOSTON, JULY 19.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the latest details relative to the armies in Germany, (the most important of which we have given in this paper) it seems probable that the allies, who had retired from the Elbe, in the most perfect order, principally towards Grossen, made a stand near Bautzen, (or Buddesin) 31 miles east of Dresden. From the French accounts it appears that Buonaparte had concentrated the principal part of his forces in the neighbourhood of that place; and that he left Dresden for his army on the 19th of May. It was reasonable to expect that a general action would take place on the 20th, and we find it announced in the Paris Moniteur of the 26th that it actually took place. The result is totally unknown except from the general declaration of Buonaparte, that he was victorious. A declaration of this nature, in general terms without any detail of facts is not in any case entitled to much credit.

Bernadotte has actually arrived in Germany, at Stralsund, and 8000 Swedes had advanced to Hamburg, where Bernadotte is soon expected. The lower Elbe in the neighbourhood of Hamburg, will undoubtedly become the theatre of important operations.

Buonaparte has proposed a negotiation for a general peace. It is worthy of remark that he ranks the United States on the side of France, with Denmark, King Joseph and the confederation of the Rhine. There is no evidence that this proposition has been listened to by the allies; and their present condition renders it exceedingly improbable that they will listen to it.

Austria has not broken off negotiations with either party. She has raised two armies one of which has advanced towards Italy and the other towards Bavaria. It may be asked—for what purpose? if she intends to join France?

The viceroy has been dispatched to his kingdom of Italy. It may again be asked for what purpose? If not to secure it against the Austrian army? The accounts from the allies, speak confidently of the friendship of Austria—Buonaparte is silent on the subject.

It is reported, that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, have gone to Prague. If this be true they can have no other object than to meet the emperor of Austria. Such a meeting at the present moment, we should consider an auspicious event to Europe and the world.

From the circumstance of the proposal for an armistice having been promulgated immediately after the arrival at Dresden of the count Budna, minister of the Emperor of Austria, it is conjectured that the proposition of a Congress, came from the Court of Vienna. If this is a fact, Austria must be considered in a state of neutrality, or she could not act as mediator.

There is one or two other circumstances, in this proposal for a congress, which merit attention—why is not the Crown Prince of Sweden, among the powers? Why also is Austria omitted?—And why King Joseph on one side, and a plenipotentiary for the Spanish insurgents, on the other, mentioned at all? Neither of the two last are capacitated to act, or to guarantee anything. The truth probably lays here, that Buonaparte has adopted this measure with the consent of Austria, in order to lengthen an armistice during the summer, that he may gain by delay, what there is a chance of losing, should he precipitate the war.

## SITUATION OF THE FRENCH ARMIES.

PARIS, MAY 20.

Her majesty the empress queen and regent has received the following account of the situation of the French armies on the 18th of May:

The emperor was still at Dresden. On the 15th the Duke of Treviso left with Gen. Latour Maubourg's corps of cavalry, and Gen. Dumoutier's infantry division of the young guards.

On the 16th, the division of the young guards, commanded by Gen. Barrois, also left Dresden.

The Duke of Reggio, the Duke of Earentum, the Duke of Ragusa, and Count Bertrand, were in a line opposite to Bautzen.

The Prince of Moskwa and Gen. Lauriston had reached Hoyers Verda.

The Duke of Belluno, General Sebastiani, and Gen. Neymer, were marching upon Berlin. What was foreseen has happened; at the approach of danger the Prussians ridiculed the regulation respecting the landsturm. A proclamation has been issued to the inhabitants of Berlin, that they were covered with Bulow's corps; but that at all events should the French arrive, they were not to take up arms, but receive them according to the principles of war. There is no German who is inclined to burn his habitation, or to assassinate any one. This circumstance constitutes the eulogy of the German nation. When desperadoes, without honour and without principles, preach up disorder and assassination, the character of this good people repels them with indignation. The Selzeis, and Kotzebues, and other agitators equally criminal, would transform the upright Germans, into poisoners and assassins; but posterity will remark, that they have not been able to seduce a single individual, a single authority, beyond the line of duty and probity.

Count Rubna, arrived on the 10th at Dresden; he was the bearer of a letter from the emperor of Austria to the emperor Napoleon. He set off on the 17th on his return to Vienna.

## ARMISTICE.

The Emperor Napoleon has proposed the meeting of a congress at Prague for a General Peace. On the side of France, there would arrive at this congress the plenipotentiaries of France, those of the U. S. of America, of Denmark, the king of Spain and all the allied princes; and on the opposite side those of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish insurgents, and the other allies of that belligerent mass. In this congress would be established the basis of a long peace. But it is doubtful whether England is inclined to submit her egotistic and unjust principles to the censorship and opinion of the universe; for there is no power, however inconsiderable, that does not preliminarily claim the privileges attached to its sovereignty, and which are consecrated by the articles of the treaty of Utrecht, respecting maritime navigation.

If England, from that feeling of egotism upon which her policy is founded, refuses to co-operate in this grand work of the peace of the world, because she wishes to exclude the universe from that element which constitutes three fourths of the globe, the emperor nevertheless, proposes a meeting at Prague, of the plenipotentiaries of all the belligerent powers to settle the peace of the continent. His majesty offers even to stipulate at the moment when the congress shall be formed, an armistice between the different armies, in order to put a stop to the effusion of human blood.

These principles, are conformable to the views of Austria. It now remains to be seen what the courts of England, Russia and Prussia will do.

The distance of the U. States of America ought not to form a reason for excluding them. The congress might still be opened, and the deputies of the U. S. would have time to arrive before the conclusion of the discussions, in order to stipulate for their rights and their interests.

## Situation of the Allied Armies.

FRONTIERS OF SAXONY, MAY 16. All reports agree in stating that there reigns much coolness between the Russian and Prussian generals. The Russian army still continues its retreat, which appears to be directed towards Grossen, except a corps d'armee, which is retiring by Goerlitz, in the direction of Breslau. The head-quarters of the general in chief, Wittgenstein, must have been, since the passage of the Elbe, at Buddesin, (Bautzen); it is supposed that he has since retired to Coloss. It is said that a French corps has entered Buddesin.

The French corps d'armee which appeared at Torgau, has, it is reported, taken the route for Frankfort upon the Oder.

## DRESDEN, MAY 12.

The Russian and Prussian troops continue their retreat upon the Oder. Gen. d'York's corps not having been able, with all its diligence, to overstrip the Prince of Moskwa, appears to intend falling back upon Frankfort on the Oder. It is not supposed to be the intention of the enemy's generals to take a position on this side of the Oder. The 3

fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, and Glogau, are said to be received, if they are not already so.

PARIS, MAY 25.

According to the latest intelligence from Dresden, his excellency the Duke of Bassano arrived on the 20th in that town. His majesty the emperor, who continued to enjoy the best health, had set out to advance the preceding evening. During the eight days repose the army has taken, it has received considerable detachments of all arms: the artillery and cavalry have been doubled. In short, private letters, and the reports of travellers for some time, state, that all the Saxon roads were covered with troops; and they had time to join the army during the eight days it remained in the environs of Dresden.

HELIGOLAND, MAY 21.

We have had no regular communication with Hamburg for these last four days; but persons who left it on Wednesday, report that the Danes, about 3000 in number, were then in it, and on good terms with the Russians and other troops. Danish gun-boats were stationed on the Hamburg side opposite Wilhelmsburg.

BERLIN, MAY 15.

Kotzebue's paper of this day contains as follows:

"A view of the latest occurrences will not at present be given in this paper, because they are still so intricate that one can in no wise clearly see through them. But thus much can we say for the general satisfaction, that Austria has actually joined the allies; and that her troops are marching towards Bavaria and Italy; that Saxony will again unite with Austria so soon as she possibly can; that the Crown Prince of Sweden is actually arrived to add to his well earned laurels; that the allied troops are still animated with the same courage, of which they gave us proofs on the 2d; that the Landwehr and Landsturm (levies of militia) are all under arms."

STRALSUND, MAY 12.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden arrived here this morning in perfect health.

VIENNA, MAY 8.

Our Court Gazette of this day contains the following:

Count Von Stadion yesterday departed on an imperial mission to the Russian and Prussian head-quarters.

To-day, field marshal Lt. count Von Bubna, sets out for the French head-quarters.

After his Imperial Majesty had ordered two armies to be raised, the one in Bohemia, and the other in Galicia, he gave the command of the former to the Prince of Schwartzburg, and of the latter, to the Prince of Reuss.

HAMBURG, MAY 18.

The head quarters of Gen. Bulow, were on the 7th at Dessau; the Russian General Harpe was before Wittenberg; Gen. Thuman was at Zerbst; and the Russian gen. Orork before Magdeburg.

MAY 20.

Eighty thousand Austrian troops are on the frontiers of Italy, & fifty thousand on the frontiers of Bavaria.

MAY 23.

Eight thousand Swedish troops have arrived in this city; one hundred and fifty waggons were sent from hence to accelerate their approach. The Crown Prince is expected every hour.

MAY 26.

The city of Hamburg is in security; it is indebted to the Danes for its protection. The French have left Wilhelmsburg. Only 7000 remain in the neighborhood of Hamburg.

FRANKFORT, MAY 20.

The Gazette of this town contains the following speech of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to the Magistrates of Dresden, on the solemn entrance of the King of Saxony into his residence on the 12th of May:

Magistrates!—Love your King, see in him the saviour of Saxony. Had he been less faithful to his word less a good ally; had he allowed himself to have been carried away by the opinions of the Russians and Prussians, Saxony was lost; I would have treated it as an enemy's country. My army shall only pass, and you will quickly be

relieved from the burthen you support. I shall defend and protect Saxony against all its enemies."

MILAN, May 8.

To-day, towards noon, arrived here from Dresden, his Serene Highness the Prince Viceroy. Discharges of cannon announced this happy intelligence.

It is estimated that 90,000 of the Russians are engaged in besieging and blockading various fortresses still in the possession of the French. The Prussians have 37,000 in garrisons.

PARIS, May 16.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information:—The fortress of Spandau capitulated. This event astonishes all military men. His Majesty has ordered Gen. Bruny, the commander of artillery, and Armand Engineer of the place, as well as the Ministers of the Council of defence, who may not have protested against it, to be arrested and tried.

[The Moniteur of the 20th inst. contains a long Memoir by Bruny, the late commandant of Spandau, excusing his surrender of that place by a detail of the circumstances of the siege. The trenches were opened on the 7th of April; the bombardment commenced on the 17th of that month; on the 18th the powder magazine blew up; on the 19th the place was summoned but still held out, and the bombardment being renewed the capitulation took place on the 24th. The garrison were permitted to march to the next French post on their parole, not to serve against the Allies for six months.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1813.

## National Fast.

Mr. Madison may well call this "a season of trial and calamity," for never since the struggle which united these states into a republican government, did the citizens of this country witness such a scene of difficulties as now stare them in the face, and threaten a subversion of their liberties. Whence do these difficulties arise, and who have been their authors?—From the imprudence of our own rulers they may be easily traced, notwithstanding all the arts made use of to cloak their designs. Could it for a moment be supposed, that this state of things proceeded from measures which were unavoidable, there would then be some consolation for all our troubles; but this excuse cannot, with any justice, be pleaded. Can any one believe that our differences would not be immediately accommodated, and that upon the most honourable terms, provided a proposition to that effect was made by our government? By a continuance of the war, they can never with any reason, expect to obtain the object, the only object, which is now in dispute; but it is day after day plunging us deeper into disgrace, and rendering us tenfold more contemptible in the eyes of all foreign nations. It may, indeed, be well to set apart days of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in conformity to an established usage, and every sincere and christianlike man in the country would offer up, in the fervency of zealous devotion, his supplications to the Almighty Arbiter of the Universe, that he would, "in a particular manner," preside "over our public councils," if in their actions they only manifested one solitary wish to be guided by that "wisdom which cometh from on high." But we not unfrequently find in the history of nations, instances where God has hardened the heart of rulers, that his wise and beneficent providence might be more immediately displayed to mankind, to answer some great and important purpose. We have been afflicted with war, the greatest of all national calamities, and although the original causes of it have long since ceased, yet it is continued without one rational hope of procuring any benefit to the country, merely through obstinacy and infatuation. How can we expect that a war like this will be looked upon with approbation by "him whom no hypocrisy can deceive, and no forced sacrifices propitiate?" We might pray, without mocking his divine goodness, that he would keep an enemy from our shores; but it is not likely that the Canadians are as fervent in their supplications that he would enable them to preserve their liberties and household gods entire, as Mr. Madison can possibly be for strength to wrest them from their rightful proprietors? From the frequent overthrow of our troops, from the disasters which have been continually accumulating upon us, we might almost say, without incurring the penalty of rashness, that their prayers had ascended on high, and that He, who rules the destinies of men, had guided them in their own desert by his Almighty power in the trying hour of battle. All the expectations of the

most sanguine of our friends, have been frustrated, and when the result is in prospect, we might say, "He would look down with compassion on our infirmities, that he would pardon our manifold transgressions, and awaken and strengthen in all the wholesome purposes of repentance and amendment," but we are not bound asking for any thing which would be an amendment of evil to us; therefore, however vent may be our prayers for a restoration of peace, it would be a mockery to put up a petition for supernatural aid to assist us in the quest of Canada.

Such are the various reports respecting an armistice between the allies on the continent and Buonaparte, that it perplexes the mind to an extraordinary degree to know what credit to attach to it, and fathom the cause which has led to such a proposition. That a proposition of this nature should proceed from Buonaparte, is somewhat incredible, if he has actually acquired the advantage over the allied troops which has been stated in the French bulletins, at least it were to gain time to make preparations for some great and splendid event. It is contrary to all reason to expect that the proposition should come from the other side, without first proving that the allied sovereigns of the North had become sadly frightened from the events of the late actions, which we cannot suppose, if the least credit is to be attached to their respective reports. It would be an outrage upon probability to adopt such a supposition when we take into consideration the relative position of the two armies, together with their numerical and physical strength. If the Russians alone could contend against a force of more than twice the magnitude of that which the French emperor now has under his command, it would be doing very great justice to suppose from present appearances, that they discovered the least symptoms of alarm for their future security, when joined by a powerful body of Prussians. It is far more likely that the proposition should have come from Austria, who it does not yet appear, has united with either party, although it is stated she has sent a force of 60,000 men into Italy, and another of 50,000 into Bavaria, but for what purpose is not mentioned. Even supposing that the proposition should have been actually made by Austria, who has shown some disposition to become a mediator between the great powers now arrayed against each other, we would ask whether the allies would consent to form a treaty upon the principles laid down by Buonaparte, and drop their friends the English, who have long been warring against those very principles? We will not pretend to hazard an opinion on this subject, any otherwise than if this course of conduct should be immediately adopted by the continental powers, that England, who has so long resisted the principles contained in the treaty of Utrecht, which Buonaparte contends must be made the basis of negotiation, will not be represented in this general congress at Prague. It would be greatly for the benefit of all nations, if a scheme so extensive as that of an universal peace could be carried into effect; but while France remains a military despotism, and England retains her naval superiority, there is no probability that such a state of things would long continue. From their geographical situations, they must ever continue to be rivals, until the power of the one is wholly swallowed up by the other. What a long course of events may produce time only can disclose; but it would give rise to the most serious apprehensions to all other nations, to witness a consolidation of those two great powers. Little, indeed, is the prospect of a revolution in Europe so portentous to the world. We will venture, however, to predict, that no lasting peace can ever take place between England and France, let it be formed upon whatever principles it may, as long as the present dynasty continues the affairs of the latter. It would be as difficult to reconcile the cool philosophy of the English with the whimsicality and frivolity of the French, for a considerable space of time, as to change the steady course of nature.

It not unfrequently happens, that officers, who have been distinguished by their patriotism in their country's war, from some fortuitous circumstance, or other go wholly unrewarded for their meritorious services. From a private pique a general officer may neglect to notice a subaltern in his report of some brilliant achievement, who has been foremost of the brave and thus he is robbed, for a time, of the fame which his valour so eminently deserves. His reputation, however, does not long remain clouded, for impartial history usually makes amends for neglect, and rewards with a liberal hand, the enthusiasm and exploits of the successful warrior. It is there that the names of the virtuous patriot and dauntless hero, are handed down the long chain of ages unswayed, to inspire posterity with sentiments of the noblest nature. It is there the scholar, for example, to form the patriot, warrior, and statesman. The spot adorns the spot, wherever they and monuments are seen to rise to

illustrate his brilliant career, and to stimulate him, who resembles him, as him who is the author of able actions. We always look upon a man who is American independence, with a sort of respect little short of veneration; but there are so many who are prone to the credit, that it is often necessary to scrutinize into their pretensions before we think of rewarding them. When a soldier's name is mentioned, we are curious to know in what battles he has fought, and under what generals he has been led to the field of battle. Did he distinguish himself by his coolness and intrepidity, or any other event whatever, which added glory to his country's arms? There are those who have no other records of their fame but their own garrulity, and these are the men who have generally performed those wonderful marches, and endured those extremes of fatigue, and fought those sanguinary battles, which the historian has forgotten to relate, and of which no one ever before hears. It is by no means uncommon that a man with characters of this description, and the only refutation which is necessary to be urged against their fabulous narratives is to ask, why does he so enthusiastically describe events never noticed in the annals of the war? and why the merit they claim to have never been rewarded by the gratitude of the republic? Sometimes "a valuable revolution officer," or an "aged veteran," is set off, with all the imagery of a great fancy; but when it is asked, what "imminent deadly breach" he present himself, or what "breath escapes" did he run in his country's service, neither monument nor his own bosom friends, can answer to the enquiry. I say, the same man, I fought in Washington—I endured all the hardships of the camp—I was one of the first to display my cool determination under the stars and stripes of freedom, when those now oppose me were nestlings in the cradle! But here the egotist, the palacio may be suddenly stopped, and some impertinent fellow, to name the battle, or to say the theatre of his exploits, or to place one single witness to testify to the correctness of his assertions. Pass such a dilemma, the only reply can be made is, that the "partisan's toil" were all sacrificed, or since been mowed down by the sword of death, and I, like the servant of old Job, am the only one left to know any thing of the mournful story. Persons of this description, might name, but to save their feelings as well as those of their friends, will not, but merely suggest, that they could only take the hint, a deal of disgust and ridicule would be avoided, which naturally springs from those egotistical relations which sometimes bear, and particularly when they are known to be totally devoid of truth. They should not only avoid things themselves, but entreat the scrupulous of their fame, whether super scribblers, or others, not to meddle with their character, however amiable might be intentions, they not unfrequently very serious injury, where a great deal was contemplated.

The elaborate Report of Mr. Mary Monroe, or as it is called in the phraseology "the important paper," was given entire in our last issue, and its length was very great, and its contents very valuable. Our readers have an opportunity of examining it in connexion, and of judging of the conduct of the president in the war, and whether it be that of a man of production, for which have been made to palm it off as a How great a cover the truth which it may be drawn upon, and how great a fallacy with which it cannot escape the perception of the part of the community, as doubt it was intended to deceive. Was it necessary to trouble to answer two simple questions?—In telling of French decrees were repealed, then a range into our political with the two great belligerent of six years, and after separate the administration from true connexion with the world. How well he has shown in very few words, at the president issue his proclamation to the world in the same manner, the repeal of the edicts, long prior to the of that against the light of incontrovertible evidence? The denied, for those decrees were repealed until April, 1811, as recollected, that Mr. Madison bears date as early as 1810. He certainly knew, and received any information, and if not, why did he allow citizen, and manifestly and equivocation when he was to divine the reason, by showing that there was no







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